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BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1881.

HIGH COURT—October 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

DISPUTED EXCISE DUTY ON SALT.

BRITO BROTHERS *vs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

His Lordship delivered judgment to-day in this case, which was heard before his Lordship in August last. The plaintiffs are Antone P. Brito and Jacob M. Brito, residing in Bombay and carrying on business together in partnership under the name and style of Brito Brothers. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,096, received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiffs, and Rs. 1,000, damages sustained by them by the wrongful conduct of the defendant. All the evidence in the case had been taken before Mr. Justice Green, and on that evidence the respective counsel argued it before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, for the defendant.

The facts of the case are these. The plaintiffs are merchants trading in salt on a large scale. According to the practice followed in the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, prior to 28th December, 1877, a merchant who was desirous of exporting salt from the Bombay Presidency was required to make an application for that purpose upon a printed form; and upon payment by him in Bombay of the excise duty, a receipt was given to him. An endorsement, addressed to the sircarkoon, stating the amount of duty paid, and an order for the removal of the salt, was then signed by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue. The counterfoil of the receipt was forwarded to the sircarkoon of the place where the salt was lying, in order to fill it up, and to give delivery of the salt. The merchant, before he could obtain the receipt, had to engage boats or carts, in which the salt was to be removed; and then the sircarkoon filled up, from information supplied by the merchant, an application which the merchant signed, and thereupon got an order. In November and December, 1877, the plaintiffs made four applications, in the forms prescribed, for permission to export salt from Panwell and Oorun, paid the duty, got the receipts for it, and registered the application in the office of the sircarkoon before the 28th December, 1877. Prior to that date they had removed the greater part of the salt and made arrangements for the removal of the balance; but the sircarkoon, on the date abovementioned, refused to allow the salt to be removed unless additional duty at 11 annas per maund was paid, alleging that it was leviable under Act XVIII. of 1877, which came into force on that date. The plaintiffs' case was that they had paid the duty before the new Act came into force, and they denied that they were bound to pay any further duty. On the 16th January, 1878, they were obliged to pay Rs. 9,096 as additional duty, the levy of which, they said, was unjustifiable, and they submitted that the defendant ought to be ordered to repay the amount, with interest. By reason of the exaction of the additional duty, the plaintiffs could not remove the salt when they wished, and had in consequence sustained damages which they assessed at Rs. 1,000.

The defendant, admitting other statements of the plaint, said that the applications made by the plaintiffs were not in the form required by the provisions of Bombay Act VII. of 1873. No application, under section 26 of the Act, for a permit for the removal of the balance of the salt, was made by the plaintiffs before Act XVIII. of 1877 came into force on the 28th December, 1877, and by which Act the excise duty was raised from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-8 per maund. Defendant submitted that by virtue of Act XVIII. of 1877, the plaintiffs became liable to pay an additional excise duty of 11 annas per maund before they could be entitled to remove the same. Their applications were for leave to export the salt to British Malabar, within the Presidency of Madras, and they obtained at the ports of export certificates showing that duty at the full rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund had been paid by them on the balance of the salt. Plaintiffs thereafter imported the balance of the salt by sea into British Malabar. At the time of such import a customs duty of Rs. 2-8 was leviable on all salt imported by sea into British Malabar or any other port of British India. The plaintiffs were, however allowed to import their salt into British Malabar, without payment of any customs duty whatever, by virtue of the notification of the Government of India dated 5th August, 1875. If the plaintiffs had paid duty at the rate of Rs. 1-13 only per maund, they would have had to pay a further duty at the rate of 11 annas per maund at the port of import, to make up the full customs duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund. The defendant said that, if necessary, he would claim to set off against the plaintiff's claim the sum of Rs. 9,096, the amount of the duty which plaintiffs would have had to pay at the port of import, if they had paid an excise duty of Rs. 1-13 per maund. Defendant denied that plaintiffs had sustained damages. The facts of the case were practically admitted at the hearing; and the main question was, whether the plaintiffs were liable to pay duty under the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1877, that is, Rs. 2-8 instead of Rs. 1-13 only per maund.

His Lordship, after stating the facts of the case, said that by the actual practice of the Customs authorities the practice of the Act was not strictly followed. On the 28th December, 1877, the salt duty was raised, and the plaintiffs had to pay higher duty. When the new Act came into force, the excise duty had already been paid by the plaintiffs, and they had acquired the right to remove the salt. The increased excise duty, in his Lordship's opinion, was not properly levied. It was admitted, however, that the salt had been imported into British India. The Customs import duty had been raised at the time of importation; and it was admitted that the amount paid in Bombay would have had to be paid in the town of importation. The plaintiffs must be deemed, by presenting the certificate at the import town, to have appropriated the amount they had paid in Bombay. They were not entitled to interest, as interest did not run. His Lordship did not think there was any reason to doubt the Rs. 50 damages; and remarked that the claim was made early and was small. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 50: each party to pay their own costs.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS *vs.* JOHN GORDON AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment to-day in the matter of a rule *nisi* issued at the instance of the plaintiffs, the agents of the New Dhurumsey Mills, requiring Messrs. John Gordon, J. R. Duxbury, and Joomabhoy Lalljee, three of the directors, to shew cause why they should not be restrained from carrying into effect a resolution of the board of directors appointing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little solicitors of the company, in breach of an agreement made on the 26th August, 1874, between the plaintiffs and the company. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the company; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, appeared for the first three defendants above named.

The plaintiffs are members of the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., the agents appointed for a period of twenty-five years under an agreement executed with the company on the 26th August, 1874. The New Dhurumsey Company was registered on the 25th August, 1874, and sprung out of the old company, which was registered in 1872. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey was the agent of the old company, and was entitled to a certain commission at specified rates upon the yarn and cloth manufactured by the company. In June, 1874, he entered into an arrangement with the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., whereby he was to get them appointed agents of the company. This being found impracticable, the arrangement was carried [illegible] by an [illegible] July 1874, by which it was agreed that the old company should be wound up, and that Cassumbhoy should get Merwanjee Framjee and Co. appointed agents of the new company for a term of twenty-five years. From the date of registration of the new company, as provided by the memorandum, the persons constituting for the time being the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co. were appointed agents at a certain remuneration. Under clause 18 of the articles of association, full power and authority were granted to the agents to employ such secretaries, managers, bankers, solicitors, engineers, clerks, &c., as they should think proper, and in like manner to remove from time to time any of the employés. The agreement was executed with the agents' firm, together with their executors, administrators, assigns, &c.; and this form of agreement was characterised by the Advocate-General to be a rather ruinous kind of agreement. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, who was the principal member of the firm, died on the 6th March, 1876; while another member, Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Panday, was an inmate of a lunatic asylum. It was argued for the defendants that the court could not under any circumstances grant an injunction. The agreement was for personal service, and not one upon which the court could decree either for specific performance or for an injunction. The course taken by the three defendants was within their rights, and very materially beneficial to the interests of the company; but even supposing that they were wrong in so doing, it was argued that the court could not interfere. The board, which was composed of Messrs. Gordon, Duxbury, and Joomabhoy Lalljee and the first two plaintiffs, Nusserwanjee and Dorabjee Panday, passed the resolution of the 8th August, 1881, appointing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little solicitors of the company, seeing that Messrs. Crawford and Boevey had been the solicitors of the agents for a long time past, and that questions might in future arise between the agents and the board, as to which independent advice should be obtained. It was contended that there was no express affirmative promise on the part of the company that during the term of their agency the agents only were entitled to exercise certain powers regarding the appointment of secretaries, bankers, solicitors, managers, &c.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said he was asked for the plaintiffs to amend the plaint, but his Lordship thought it would be a misjoinder, and permission to amend was therefore refused. After referring to section 4 of the memorandum of the company, pursuant to which the agreement of 26th August, 1874, was executed, and to clause 98 of the articles of association, his Lordship said it was contended for the plaintiffs that the resolution of the directors of the 8th August, 1881, was a breach of the agreement of the 26th August, 1874. The defendants objected on the ground that the contract came to an end on the death of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and argued that clause 94 gave the directors power to pass the resolution, and that in any event no injunction could be granted. His Lordship was of opinion that the agreement with the agents, however informally or clumsily worded, did not come to an end on the death of Mr. Merwanjee Panday; that the powers given to the agents were given unconditionally; and that clause 94 gives the directors power subject to the powers given to the agents. It was clear that the directors had no power beyond what the company has; and they had, in passing the resolution of the 8th August, usurped the powers of a general meeting of the shareholders. The resolution was not simply an appointment of solicitors in addition to the solicitors appointed by the agents, but an appointment of solicitors in substitution of the agent's solicitors. This was, in his Lordship's opinion, a breach of the agents' agreement. The contract between the company and the agents was affirmative in form throughout. It was not necessary, his Lordship said, to go through all the cases cited in the learned arguments of counsel, but they all shewed that a breach of agreement affirmative in form, might be enforced. The powers of the agents here usurped are ancillary to their employment as agents. As to the question whether the court could compel the company to retain the agents in their employment, his Lordship, referring to some of the cases cited, remarked that the principle to be deduced from those cases was that the court would not enforce by injunction a contract for personal service. It was contended that the contract here was not for personal service. Applying the principle to this case, his Lordship thought that nothing could be more confidential than the duties of the agents. His Lordship said he could come to no other conclusion but that the court would not enforce by specific tion a contract of this kind. The powers of the agents being ancillary and the contract itself being not enforceable, the court could not interfere. The perusal of the affidavits, his Lordship observed, could leave no doubt that the employment of these new solicitors was the first step to remove the agents. But his Lordship would also remark that the circumstances of the case would not justify the court's interference. The rule was therefore discharged, but without costs. The defendants J. Gordon, J. R. Duxbury, and Joomabhoy Lalljee were to pay their own costs and to pay the costs of the company.

APPLICATION FOR A FRESH RULE *NISI*.

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS *vs.* JOHN GORDON AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the plaintiffs, in an amended plaint filed on the 6th inst., then moved for a similar rule *nisi* calling upon the defendants to show cause why the resolution passed by the defendants, as directors of the company, on the 8th August, 1881, purporting to appoint Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little solicitors of the company, should not be treated as *ultra vires* and void; and also for an injunction to restrain the defendants from carrying the resolution into effect, and from doing anything inconsistent with the memorandum and articles of association of the company. The learned counsel said that this suit was filed by Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and Dorabjee Framjee Panday on behalf of themselves and all other shareholders of the company who objected to any alteration being made in the memorandum and articles of association, such shareholders holding more than one-fourth of the shares, and having more than one-fourth of the voting power of the company. Mr. Inverarity said that there would be the greatest danger to the company if an injunction was not granted. The three directors, Messrs. Gordon, Duxbury, and Joomabhoy Lalljee, proposed to do what the company could not do; and at the time the resolution was passed, they had no power to do what they had done, namely, appoint new solicitors. More harm would be done the company by refusing than by granting the injunction. A strong reason for the court's interference was that during the period of the vacation the affairs of the company would be taken out of the hands of the old solicitors, who were fully acquainted with them, and placed in the hands of new solicitors. There was very great danger, Mr. Inverarity said, from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little putting their hands into the affairs of the company even for a short period.

The Advocate-General said he appeared for the defendants to oppose an injunction being granted.

Mr. Inverarity said his application was *ex-parte*, and that his learned friend had no right to appear.

The Advocate-General said he had nothing to say against a rule *nisi*, but he was instructed to oppose an injunction.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, that is, in the same terms as the previous rule.

Mr. Inverarity.—We shall not recognize Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little as solicitors to the company during the vacation. I dare say Mr. Cleveland will file a suit in the Small Causes Court during the vacation to assert his rights. (A laugh.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

ANOTHER SHIPPING QUESTION.

ABDUL RAHMAN HAJEE ALARUKHIA *vs.* BRANCHAS RAMASEN GURU AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji and Dayabhoy, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff to move for an injunction restraining the defendants, their servants, and agents from committing any breach of an agreement to charter the s. s. Empress to the plaintiff. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared to oppose the motion on behalf of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., the agents of the vessel at Calcutta.

Mr. Inverarity said that the plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 60,000 as damages in respect of a breach of an agreement between the parties to the suit, dated the 15th August, 1881. It appeared from the plaint that in August last the plaintiff negotiated in Bombay with the defendants, Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Company, and with Mr. Smyth, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., for a charter party of the s. s. Empress. The negotiations were carried on through the brokers, Messrs. J. Mackintosh and Co. On the 15th August it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendants that the steamer should be chartered to the plaintiff for a voyage from Bombay to Jeddah, *vià* Aden, Hodeida, or Kurrachee, with the option of going also to Suez, and that the charter should be for two months certain, with the option of a month, or a portion of a month more. It was agreed that the plaintiff should pay Rs. 30,000 per month for the charter, lay days to commence from the 16th of September last, and the steamer was to sail with full power of steam. The terms of the agreement were in writing, and signed by the plaintiff. The agreement was subject to the terms thereof being approved at Calcutta, as appeared by the writing across the face of the memorandum, signed by one of the defendants, Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Company. The reason of this condition in the agreement was that the plaintiff desired to have inserted in the charter-party that the steamer should sail with her ordinary full power of steam, and it was with respect to the clause that the reference to Calcutta was to be made. Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Co. accordingly, as the plaint alleged, communicated with the other defendants, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., who are the managers for the first defendant, Branchas Ramasen Guru, the owner of the steamer. Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Co. thereupon informed the brokers that the terms had been approved of at Calcutta, and handed over to the brokers the charter-party, duly stamped, with the clause in question inserted therein. They requested the brokers to obtain the signature of the plaintiff to it; the charter-party was executed by the plaintiff, who also paid to the brokers the sum of Rs. 5,000 as deposit, agreed on by the terms of the agreement. The plaintiff afterwards heard that Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Company were offering the steamer on charter to other persons, and this gave rise to correspondence between the parties. The plaintiff stated that for his part he had always been ready and willing to carry out the terms of the agreement for charter-party, and that he was entitled to have it carried out by the defendants, who, however, refused to perform their part of the contract. The steamer arrived in Bombay on the 15th of last month, and was now undergoing repairs in the dock; and unless restrained by the order and infunction of the court, the defendants, it was stated, would charter it to other persons (if, indeed, they had not already done so); and would employ the steamer contrary to the terms of the agreement. The learned counsel said that his client had hired the vessel for the purpose of sending pilgrims to Jeddah, and if the injunction were not granted, he would lose entirely the benefit of the contract. Mr. Inverarity then referred to a recent case, in which Mr. Justice Bayley had granted an injunction restraining the steamship Ossian from proceeding to sea. The fact, he said, was that the defendants tried to shift and back out of the agreement, as they got a better offer for charter.

His Lordship inquired how it was that the motion was brought on on the last day of the vacation. He wanted an explanation in regard to the delay.

Mr. Inverarity said the reason of the delay was this. In the terms of the agreement, which was subject to approval at Calcutta, Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Co. described themselves as the agents of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. This was misleading, and it was not until the 4th October that his clients found that Branchas Ramasen Guru was the owner of the chartered vessel.

The judge inquired if Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Co. were the sub-agents of Turner, Morrison and Co.

Mr. Inverarity explained that the first defendant was the owner of the vessel, that Turner, Morrison and Co. appeared to be the agents of the vessel at Calcutta, and Sigg, Sulzer and Co. were either the agents in Bombay of the owner, or were employed by the agents at Calcutta. Under the circumstances, Mr. Inverarity proceeded to say, his client had considerable difficulty in finding who the owner was. Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Co., when first applied to, said they did not know it. They came to know it, as he had already said, on the 4th October; and it would not have been wise on their part to have filed the suit without ascertaining the owner's name. The plaint, he must say, was ready drawn up on the 19th of September, but it had afterwards to be amended in consequence of the real information as to the owner. Therefore he submitted that he was entitled to an interim injunction, and was ready to have the motion argued at the earliest date desired by his learned friend.

Mr. Lang said that the s. s. Empress was at present fully loaded, and would sail on Monday with a thousand pilgrims on board. On the 19th August, 1881, Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Company got a notice from Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, on behalf of the plaintiff, stating that proceedings had been instituted against them, as they had chartered the vessel to another person, in breach of their agreement with the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that his learned friend was not entitled to be heard unless there was a power of attorney to defend the suit.

Mr. Lang said they came to hear at the eleventh hour that a motion for an interim injunction was intended to be made just a day before the vacation, and, consequently, they had no time to get the necessary documents from Calcutta for a power of attorney to defend the suit. However, Mr. Smyth, the manager of the firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., had instructed Mr. Prescot in the matter. The learned counsel said that he was not, on the spur of the moment, in a position to state all the facts of the case. But one thing was clear,—that so long ago as the 19th of August the notice of action was sent to his clients; and then the plaintiff waited till some time in September before he made any application, or any attempt, to find out the name of the owners of the vessel. When the steamer was in dock all he had to do was to write to the captain asking him the owner's name. The captain must have had a register with him, from which he could have ascertained the name. There were, therefore, ample means at hand to get at the fact, and consequently there was no reason whatever for the delay until the vessel had been fully loaded, and was about to proceed on Monday to Jeddah. If the vessel did not start on the day, the pilgrims would lose their *haj*, and the consequence to the owners of a breach of agreement with the thousand pilgrims on board would be really very serious. With reference to this they must look to the position of the plaintiff, gentleman who had not very long ago filed his petition in the Insolvency Court, though the petition was subsequently withdrawn.

The judge.—Sometimes it is merely a step towards a compromise.

Mr. Lang.—Yes. But he paid but a few annas in the rupee to his creditors. He (Mr. Lang) continuing, said that the plaintiff had not fulfilled the requirements of the Act, in that they did not come to court within a reasonable time after the 19th of August. Even supposing everything in favour of the plaintiff—that he had applied to the court with the utmost rapidity, and that all the allegations contained in the plaint were true—this was not a case in which an interim injunction could be granted by the court as prayed for. The learned counsel then went into the law upon the subject to show that the court could not grant an injunction to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which could not be specifically enforced. Here the charter-party was not completed, and therefore the shipowner had a right to charter the vessel to another person. The agreement was subject to confirmation by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. at Calcutta, who never confirmed it.

The judge—It is stated that Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. did confirm the contract. Is not that your case, Mr. Inverarity?

Mr. Inverarity.—Certainly, my Lord.

Mr. Lang said that it was a very curious fact that the confirmation was not in writing. There was, in fact, not a tittle of documentary evidence to show that the agents at Calcutta ever gave their sanction. Nothing was forthcoming save the oral testimony of the plaintiff on this point. Granted exactly similar circumstances, the learned counsel remarked that his learned friend could not refer to a single reported case on the subject, the cases reported being cases where the charter-party had been completed.

Mr. Inverarity said, in reply, that his learned friend had indulged in a number of observations and rash statements, entirely unsupported by any affidavit. The steamer was chartered to the plaintiff for two months certain, the approval of the agents at Calcutta was obtained to the agreement, and Rs. 5,000 was paid to the brokers as deposit, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, which, under the circumstances, the defendants could not break. Mr. Inverarity then entered into the question of time, to show that there was no unreasonable delay on their part.

The judge.—Did you take any further steps to find out who the owner was, when Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Company at first refused to tell it?

Mr. Inverarity said that they had also written on the 28th September to the Chamber of Commerce, and the reply was that the Chamber could not give the information required by the plaintiff. The principle (he said) followed in leading cases analogous to the present ought to be followed here, irrespectively of the particular details in each case; and here, judging from the contract, the court must hold that it was of a nature which would justify the interference of the court. A person who hired a particular vessel did so upon a careful choice of the vessel, as best adapted to his purposes, and then it would not do to say to him that all he wanted was to have his goods conveyed to a certain place which could be as well done by one steamer as by another. Here, the contract was sufficient to bind both parties just in the same way as a regular charter-party. In this case a particular vessel having been employed on a particular voyage, he (Mr. Inverarity) could not see what reason there could be for refusing an injunction.

The judge remarked that it might, perhaps, be refused on the ground that there was no sufficient time given to the defendants to make an affidavit.

Mr. Inverarity replied that in every case where a rule was asked for the defendant might come in and say he had no time to make an affidavit, to instruct counsel, &c.; but he submitted that the injunction could not therefore be refused.

The judge.—Is any reason given why the affidavit of the brokers has not been filed?

Mr. Inverarity said that in making a motion of the kind the practice was hardly ever to file any other affidavit except that of the plaintiff asking for a rule.

The judge said that where no irreparable mischief was likely to ensue the rule might be granted, but the stoppage of a thousand pilgrims was a serious matter.

Mr. Inverarity.—Well, if the defendants have broken their contract with us, it cannot be regarded as a serious matter at all, because they did what they ought not to have done.

The judge remarked that the principle still held that where no irreparable mischief arose the court granted an injunction more readily than where the mischief did arise.

Mr. Inverarity.—But, notwithstanding its reluctance, the court must grant it when the case is made out.

The judge.—Still, I should like to have before the court, along with the affidavit of the plaintiff, the affidavit of the brokers who negotiated the transaction, so as to see exactly what was done in the matter.

Mr. Inverarity.—It will be ready by Monday morning.

The judge.—The steamer will sail on Monday.

After some further argument his Lordship said that when a person hired a particular ship, upon a careful examinatin, he was supposed to have a special liking for that vessel rather than any other. He might hire a popular ship, for instance, with the chance of getting better profit of it than from any other. Mr. Inverarity had argued that the agreement to make a charter-party was equivalent to a charter-party; but his Lordship remarked that no case had been cited in which it had been held equivalent to a charter party. Referring to the question of time, his Lordship said he thought there was some delay on the part of the plaintiff, beyond what was necessary. The application for an injunction was made quite at the eleventh hour, and it had not been supported, as in the peculiar circumstances of the case it ought to have been, by the affidavit of the brokers through whom the terms were negotiated. His Lordship, therefore rejected the application for an interim injunction, but granted a rule *nisi*.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers.)

A CLAIM BY THE LIQUIDATORS OF A COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* ALADEENBHOY RAHIMBHOY.

Mr. Bomonjee, of Messrs. Mulji and Bomonjee, presented a plaint, which was accepted by his Lordship as a long cause. It appears from the plaint that the plaintiffs are the liquidators of the Imperial Cotton Press Company, Limited. The company went into voluntary liquidation in December, 1876; and the plaintiffs were appointed liquidators in April, 1877. The defendant was the secretary and treasurer of the company up to the time of its going into liquidation, and he acted as the agent and banker of the plaintiffs for the purpose of receiving and collecting the assets and outstandings of the company after their appointment as liquidators. The defendant also made payments on behalf of the plaintiffs to the creditors and shareholders of the company out of the moneys received by him from time to time; and on the 1st January, 1881, the balance left in the hands of the defendant amounted to Rs. 7,396-3-3, which remained as a deposit with him for principal and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. This sum is due to the plaintiffs by the defendant on accounts stated between them. The plaintiffs therefore sought to recover Rs. 7,396-3-3, and interest at 6 per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1881.

A CASTE DISPUTE.

THAKERSEY DEWRAJ AND OTHERS *vs.* HURBHUM-NURSEY AND OTHERS.

A plaint was presented in the past week, relating to some caste disputes, from the office of Messrs. Smith and Frere. It appears that the plaintiffs and the defendants are members of the Dussa Ooswal Bania caste. About Sumvat 1890, corresponding with the year 1834, in 1835, Jamin Dherrasar or temple to Shri Anuntnathjee was erected at Mandvi bunder by the caste. The temple was built partly with moneys belonging to the caste, appertaining to another temple, which had existed in the vicinity of the new one, and partly with moneys advanced by one Nursey Natha, a leading member of the caste. The moneys so advanced by him were repaid out of the offerings and presents made to the temple by the worshippers. After the erection of the temple the affairs were managed by Bharmal Tejsey, Madan Tejsey, Welljee Mullo, Shivjee Nensey, and Jewraj Ruttonsey as trustees and managers thereof. The same persons acted as trustees and managers of the funds and property of the caste. Gifts, offerings, and contributions to a very large amount, from time made to the temple, were received by these persons, and invested in the purchase of immoveable properties in Bombay, and of jewels and ornaments. They also received fines from members of the caste, as well as fees and contributions made at marriages and others occasions, which were intended to be applied for religious and charitable purposes connected with the caste. Also subscriptions and contributions were collected to a charitable fund called *sadharana*, out of which usual the donations were given and expenses incurred on the anniversary day of the temple, and payments were made for religious and charitable purposes. All the moneys received from the members of the caste by the managers and trustees on account of the temple, the caste, and the *sadharana* were from time to time deposited with the firm of Nursey Natha, who acted as bankers of the temple and caste, and received the rents and profits of the immoveable properties. The plaintiffs believed that three accounts were opened in the books of the firm, namely, the *Dherassar* the *mahajan*, and the *sadharana* accounts, in respect of those funds. About 1874-75, Welljee Muloo who had taken the chief part in the management of the affairs of the temple and caste, died. Before his death the defendants Hurbhum Nursey, Kessowjee Naik, and Ghellabhai Puddumsey and Madan Tejsey, Jewraj Ruttonsey and Tricumjee Velljee, who were some of the leading members of the caste became the managers and trustees of the temple and its property, and the funds and contributions. In 1865-66 the firm carried on under the name of Veerjee Nursey, became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and the defendant Hurbhum Nursey, and the principal partner therein, absconded from Bombay, decrees for many lakhs of rupees having been passed against him. The whole of the property, moveable and immoveable, of the firm and temple was attached. In 1867-68 Hurbhum Nursey settled with most of his creditors, but no portion of the moneys due by the firm to the temple were repaid. By an indenture bearing date 7th September, 1867, and made between Lilbai, the widow and legal representative of Veerjee Nursey of the first part, the defendant Hurbhum Nursey of the second part, and the defendants Hurbhum Nursey, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, and Tricumjee Velljee, Madan Tejsey, and Jewraj Ruttonsey of the third part, after renting amongst other things that Nursey Natha and Hurbhum Nursey had purchased with the funds of the Dherrasar or the temple of Shri Anantnathjee Maharaj, certain immoveable properties specified in the indenture, Lilbai and Hurbhum Nursey respectively conveyed the immoveable properties to the managers and trustees, to hold upon the trusts specified in the indenture provided that the trustees might deposit all or any part of the surplus moneys coming to their hands under the trusts with the firm of Veerjee Nursey and Co. at the current rate of interest, or any other bankers. The plaintiffs stated that the trust deed was executed without the consent or approval of the caste, and was kept secret from the majority of the caste. The defendants and others knew at the time of the execution of the indenture that the firm was hopelessly insolvent; and the provision giving liberty to the trustees and managers to deposit the funds with the firm was fraudulently inserted in the indenture. The defendant Ghellabhoy Puddumsey was at the time of the execution of the indenture largely indebted to the firm. About November, 1870, the firm of Veerjee Nursey and Co. suspended payment, and Madan Govindjee, Madan Tejsey, and Vardhman Nursey filed their petitions and schedule in the Court for Insolvent Debtors. In their schedule they entered the defendants Kessowjee and others, as managers of the temple and caste, as creditors for sums amounting in all to Rs. 2,48,263-3-6. The defendant Hurbhum Nursey and his partners, after filing their petition, settled with most of their creditors by paying them sums varying from 2 to 8 annas in the rupee; and in 1875, the defendants Kessowjee and other trustees induced Hurbhum Nursey to apply that the petition should be dismissed for want of prosecution, and thus fraudulently made no attempt whatever to recover the sum of Rs. 2,48,263-3-6 due to the caste and temple. The plaintiffs therefore submitted that the defendants Hurbhum Nursey, Kessowjee Naik, and Ghellabhoy Puddumsey personally, and the defendants Cooverjee Jewraj, Oomersey Weljee, and Dewcooverbai and Meghjee Jaitha and Moolbai out of the estates of the deceased Jewraj Ruttonsey, Tricumjee Welljee, and Madan Tejsey, respectively were liable to make good and repay the sum. The plaintiffs also said that about the years 1877-78, the defendants Hurbhum Nursey Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Oomersey Welljee, and Cooverjee Jewraj made a loan of Rs. 15,000 to the Prince of Wales S. and W. Company, Limited, and loans of about Rs. 40,000 to the Alexandra, the Colaba, and the Nursey S. and W. Companies, Limited. These loans were unauthorized, and made to the companies at a time when the defendants knew they were in insolvent circumstances. The defendants were in one way or another connected with these companies. The sums thus lost amounted to Rs. 42,500, which the defendants were liable to make good. It was also alleged that no account of the funds had been rendered for the last twenty years, and that portions of the funds to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 were outstanding, which the managers and trustees had failed to recover, and were in danger of being lost. The plaintiffs submitted that they were not fit and proper persons to be the trustees and managers of the funds, and that some other persons, out of the leading members of the caste, should be appointed, and that all the sums due to the caste and temple should be recovered from these trustees and managers.

His Lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A Military correspondent writes to the Lahore paper :—

Allow me to point out that the official statement recently published, showing "the enrolled strength of Volunteer corps, and number of efficients on the 1st December 1880," is quite a misleading one, and altogether valueless for purposes of comparison of progress and efficiency between corps. Except for corps stationed in the hills, the drill season is the period between October and April, and during the rest of the year very little goes on in the way of instruction. It is obvious, therefore, that by the 1st December, that is, with two-thirds of the cold weather still remaining, no corps can have put all, or even half its members, through the number of drills and the course of target practice necessary to return them as "efficient." There is no doubt that those corps that, in the statement referred to show nearly 100 per cent. of their strength as "efficient," have given figures relating to the year ending 31st March 1880. The statement is dated 1st Dec. 1880, so those could not have been the figures asked for. If, therefore, they are compared with those given by other corps who simply showed *their actual state on the* 1st *December* 1880, the comparison becomes worthless—not to say "odorous," as Mrs. Malaprop would call it. A statement that would really be useful to Government, interesting to the public, and trustworthy for the purpose of comparison, would be one dated the 31st March in each year, when target practice, drills, and inspections are all over. A couple of columns added to the present form, showing the figure of merit of each corps, and the numbers present at the annual inspections, would greatly increase its interest and usefulness.

Another point in the statement under notice calls for comment. It is impossible not to remark the great numerical superiority of one or two corps over all the others. Rightly or wrongly, it is generally understood that the men forming these corps are *employés* in the companies who give them a hint that it would be as well that they should enrol themselves and become Volunteers. They are not obliged to join, but you know the old story of the sepoy volunteering for service in China, who looking unhappy, replied to a question put to him "*Han Sahib! Bullumteer to hai, magar khushi se nahin jata.*" Well, this is something of the same sort. Now, far from decrying this system, I would urge the powers that be to imitate, and improve upon such an excellent example. If it is admitted that every European in India should have some little knowledge of the military art, then, the sooner the present system of playing at soldiers is knocked on the head the better. There is no reality about it. Say what you like, a Volunteer at present is his own master, and subject to no real discipline whatever. A large majority join only in order to get a rifle and ammunition to amuse themselves with, and they make quite a favour of coming to parades. Offend them, and they promptly resign, taking with them probably a clique of sympathisers and supporters: and, in most cases, the numerical loss entailed thereby to a corps or company would be so much felt, that commandants have to consider their moves, and to yield and intreat, when they should be firm and order. In England the conditions are altogether different. The whole population is available to pick and choose from. Officers can be, and are, as strict as they like. If a man is negligent, or troublesome, they turn him out, and can get a dozen others in his place. It is vastly otherwise out here. In our small station communities there is a lack of the raw material. As it is, to make up companies of even 30 or 40 files, one must go into the high-ways and by-ways, and be over particular about physique and other qualifications: and when the men are secured they have often to be coaxed and humoured to get them to attend parades. So that a commandant, notwithstanding that he has Act XX. of 1869 at his back, cannot afford to be too exacting, and is obliged to overlook many shortcomings and irregularities, which in a soldier would be promptly punished. Now this is all wrong. It is a recognised necessity that in India every adult should be armed and drilled. If this is to be done efficiently, there must be some real discipline enforced, and this can only be achieved by making service compulsory—in short, by enforcing openly for the whole European population what is the rule at present (though it may be a *lex non scripta*) with one or two corps only. Every Government official, from Lieutenant-Governors down to clerks in the humblest grades, should be compelled to join the force. It should be a *condition* of Government employ; while those not in Government employ, such as planters, lawyers, merchants, contractors, &c., &c., should be subject to a heavy tax unless they also voluntarily joined it. The standard for efficiency is so low that none could complain of any hardship in the matter, while in return for the service rendered, Government should make some liberal concessions to members. Then there would be some hold on these citizen-soldiers. They should turn out for drill, attend inspections, and all the rest of it, without any of those "earnest requests" and "appeals" now so often heard, which one would think must be as repugnant to their own good sense, as to that of those who are obliged to issue them. As the *Times* correspondent wrote *àpropos* of the Windsor review: "A Volunteer should scorn the idea of being an amateur soldier, but look on soldiering as a matter of business, and with the uniform, accept all the obligations of military subordination, regulations, and customs." No one knows better than I do, that there are many thorough, zealous, self-denying members of the force in India who do all and more than is expected of them, and to whom all praise is due for their loyal example; but on the other hand, how much slackness is there to be observed, how much lukewarmness to be deplored, how much subordination to discipline to be instilled. To put all these matters on a proper footing, a much stricter *règime* that under the present regulations is possible, is necessary, and that it is urgently called for, I believe that no one is more ready to admit than the Volunteers themselves.

TOUT PEUL SE RETABLIR.

A USEFUL INVENTION.

WITH reference to the return of the troops from Kandahar, it is to be hoped that the services rendered by Khan Sahib Baznij Sorabji, an uncovenanted Assistant in the Bombay Commissariat, have been duly recognised. He was the inventor of a number of portable hay presses. When the large tract of grass land in Shorawak was found, he was assistant to the ex-commissariat officer at Sibi, and he was sent with sixteen of his presses, which had to be made of such material as there was on the spot, to Gulistan, with a view of having them erected at any spot General Phayre might direct. Jat Poti was selected; and Khan Sahib, with his presses and establishments, arrived there on the 26th December last, and in four days the work of pressing had commenced. After having explained to the office, left in charge (Captain Hennell) all the necessary details regarding the peculiar working of these presses, he returned to Sibi, where his services were urgently needed. Major Swinhoe, the Deputy Commissary, reports that—"The officer commanding the Shorawak column and Captain Hennell both speak in very high terms of the way in which Khan Sahib carried out his arrangements, and his services during the campaign have been exceptionally good." The work done by the presses, which were invented and set up by Khan Sahib to press the hay collected from Shorawak, is worthy of record. The presses arrived at Jat Poti on 26th December. Work commenced on the 30th, and continued till the 28th March this year; and although it was interrupted for over 20 days, on account of a downpour of rain, forage to the extent of 25,527 maunds was stored on the line of communication for use of the retiring force. The largest amount of grass received in one day was 960 maunds; the largest number of bales pressed 892, and the largest number forwarded to Gulistan 1,172. The services of the whole of the 5th Bombay N. I. were utilised, besides all available carriage, and people from far and near. "Even children flocked in, carrying their 10 or 12 pounds two or three times daily." When the columns retired, the presses, with the remaining material, were handed over to the Shorawak Maliks, as they were not apparently worth the cost of bringing into Quetta. Had not the Shorawak expedition taken place last year,—its abandonment was at one time actually contemplated—the casualties amongst the mounted branches of the force returning from Kandahar would have been something terrible. However, the expedition took place, a large tract of grass land was discovered, and thereby every difficulty as regards forage removed. The Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of the force, in his report dated 14th May last, states that the forage question had been an apparent impossibility for months past. All the forage used, even at Quetta, had come from India, and the carrying to the Pishin Post and to Chaman of 40,000 maunds more—the amount required—from India, in time for the troops passing through, was next to impossible. The withdrawal, therefore, could only have resulted in the starvation of cavalry and artillery horses and transport animals. Luckily, as we know, General Phayre insisted on the Shorawak scheme being carried out, and he is to be congratulated on the results. Not only was enough forage collected for troops retiring during the evacuation, but a large amount of bhusa was stored at a very much lower rate than heretofore. Directly the contractors saw that the realization of a large stock of forage from Shorawak was a certainty, their rates fell from Rs. 10-8 per maund to Rs. 6 to be delivered at the Pishin Post, and Rs. 5 at Quetta, so that Government was the richer by a very large sum.—*Pioneer.*

THE INVESTITURE AT SIMLA.

THE following "programme" was issued prior to the Investiture:—

Ceremonial to be observed at the Investiture of Lieutenant-General R. O. Bright, C.B.; Major-General R. Phayre, C.B.; Major-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., ; V.C.; Major-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., ; C.S.I., C.I.E.; Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B.; and Colonel H. H. Gough, C. B., V.C., with the dignity of members of the Military Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, at Government House, Simla, on Tuesday, the 4th October 1881.

PERSONS WHO WILL ATTEND THE CEREMONY.

Members of the Order present at Simla will be invited, and are expected to attend.

A number of other officers and gentlemen will be invited to be present.

ARRANGEMENT OF SEATS, &c.

The seats of Members of the Order will be placed on either side of His Excellency to Viceroy's seat, right and left in alternate Order, according to rank and seniority in the Order.

His Excellency the Viceroy, the Members of the Order and the guests invited to be present at the ceremony being seated:

The Secretary in the Foreign Department will report that business before the Assembly is the investiture of—

Lieutenant-General R. O. Bright, C. B.; Major-General R. Phayre, C. B.; Major-General H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C.; Major-General C. M. MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E.; Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C. B.; and Colonel H. H. Gough, C. B., V. C.

with the dignity of Knights Commanders of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and will read aloud the Warrant of the Sovereign, empowering His Excellency the Viceroy to perform the ceremony of investiture.

CEREMONIAL OF INVESTITURE.

This done, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders will lead up Lieutenant-General R. O. Bright to the Viceroy.

Members of the Third Class of the Order present will at this time rise from their seats.

His Excellency the Viceroy will then confer upon Lieutenant-General R. O Bright the Title, Degree, and Honor of Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The two Junior Knights Commanders will, on receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attach it in the proper place.

The Under-Secretary will then deliver the Ribbon and Badge of the Order to His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy will next invest Lieutenant-General R. O. Bright with the Ribbon and Badge addressing him as follows:—

> "In the name of the Queen and Empress of India, and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath, of which Most Honorable Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Commander."

Lieutenant-General R. O. Bright will then make his reverence to His Excellency, and be conducted by the two Junior Knights Commanders and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department to his seat. The Members of the Third Class of the Order will then resume their seats.

Similar ceremonies will be observed at the investiture of—

Major-General R. Phayre; Major-General H. T. Macpherson; Major-General C. M. MacGregor, Brigadier-General G. H. Palliser; and Colonel H. H. Gough.

The Secretary in the Foreign Department will then report that there is no other business before the assembly.

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

C. GRANT.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Department.

Ceremonial to be observed at the Investiture of Major-General George Richard Greaves, C. B., with the Dignity of Member of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George at Government House, Simla, on Tuesday, the 4th October 1881.

After the ceremony of the investiture of the Knights Commanders of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath has been concluded, the Secretary in the Foreign Department will report that Major-General George Richard Greaves, C. B., is to be invested with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; and will read aloud the Warrant empowering His Excellency the Viceroy to perform the ceremony of investiture.

Major-General Greaves will then be led up to the Viceroy, who will confer on him the Title Degree, and Honor of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Secretary in the Foreign Department will attach the Star of the Order in its proper place.

The Under-Secretary will then deliver the Ribbon and Badge to the Viceroy; and His Excellency will invest Major-General Graves with the Ribbon and Badge, addressing him as follows:—

> "In the name of the Queen an Empress of India and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, of which Most Distinguished Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Commander."

The newly invested Knight will make his reverence to His Excellency, the Viceroy, and will be led to his seat.

The Secretary will then report that there is no other business.

His Excellency will then present Lieutenant-Colonel George Stewart, White, C. B., with the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

C. GRANT,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

THE PROPOSED ANGLO-INDIAN COLONY IN THE WYE VALLEY.

THE lowing additional particulars of this sche are published:—

In reply to those who have talked and written of the Wye Valley Settlement as one fitted for Yahoos and lunatics, intending subscribers are informed that the proposed site of the settlement is now approached by the great Western Railway System through Gloucester, Cheptow, and on to Monmouth. A through ticket can be taken from Paddington to Bigsweir, or any other station on the Wye Valley Railway. At present, a change of carriages is necessary at Cheptow, but this probably will not be for long. There is at least one train a day from Paddington to Bigsweir, and from Bigsweir to Paddington, which takes only 4 hours 45 minutes and 4 hours 47 minutes respectively. The average of two other trains either way is 6 hours 16 minutes and 5 hours 55 minutes. Two and-a-half miles of good road connects the station at Bigsweir with the proposed site.

A really first-rate Grammar School exists at Monmouth, where boys can receive a good education, preparing them for College, at 30s. a quarter. Further information will be supplied regarding this school on special application.

There is every probability of an omnibus being started for the conveyance of children and others to Monmouth, as also to the station at Bigsweir, and a telegraph office would also be introduced were the settlement to require it.

Besides the other advantages of the scheme, the manager has it in his power to arrange, in connection with an "Indent Box" in the Recreation Hall, a system by which the settlers shall obtain *for cash* supplies of the very best of everything from London and elsewhere at prices which the co-operative stores, owing to the heavy expenses of their management and the great risks they incur of deterioration in goods cannot possibly approach.

The climate of the proposed site is one best suited to those who are still sound in limb and lungs and can benefit by a bracing air.

Designs of cottages, elevation and ground plan, are in course of execution, and will be forwarded to intending subscribers on application to "Colonel" care of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 45, Pall Mall, London.

Table showing duration of payments for each sort of Cottage.

Rate per mensem.	Annual amount in Indian currency.	Probable amount in English money.	6 Roomed House. £700. Years.	6 Roomed House. £700. Months.	7 Roomed House. £800. Years.	7 Roomed House. £800. Months.	8 Roomed House. £900. Years.	8 Roomed House. £900. Months.	10 Roomed House. £1,200. Years.	10 Roomed House. £1,200. Months.	12 Roomed House. £1,400. Years	12 Roomed House. £1,400. Months.	Price of land to be paid at once.	
Rs. 50	Rs. 600	£ 50	10	5	12	5	14	5	20	5	24	5	£180	Incl. drainage.
,, 75	,, 900	£ 75	7	..	8	4	9	8	13	8	16	4	£180	
,, 100	,, 1,200	£ 100	5	3	6	3	7	3	10	3	12	3	£180	
,, 125	,, 1,500	£ 125	4	2	5	..	5	10	8	2	9	10	£180	
,, 150	,, 1,800	£ 150	3	6	4	2	4	10	6	10	8	2	£180	
,, 200	,, 2,400	£ 200	2	8	3	2	3	8	5	2	6	2	£180	

Every subscriber must, in the first instance, pay the price of his three-acre plot of land to enable the land to be purchased in the bulk without a mortgage. This will be found most to the advantage of settlers as the planting of trees can be carried out together with receipt of rents for grazing, &c., to the manifest improvement of the financial position of the colony. The periods for payment above have been calculated on the price of the cottage less the £180 for the land. Those who wish to pay the whole sum in one payment can do so, and their cottages can be ready for entry in a year from date of such payment. Intending subscribers will, of course, understand that no cottage can possibly be erected until at least one-half the monthly instalments have been paid into the Bank in addition to the price of the three acres' plot. Until fully paid up, the land and cottage must be under mortgage to the manager of the settlement, as the responsibilites incurred must be provided for up to the stipulated prices for these cottages. The manager of the settlement will provide for the lighting and water arrangements, as well as arrange for the best possible means of disposing of the sewage under scientific advice and at the lowest practicable cost.

A definitive plan of the estate, together with designs and ground plans of various cottages, can only be obtained when sufficient names are registered, as these all cost money, and the proposer of the scheme can hardly be expected on his limited income, to furnish them free of cost until he finds sufficient probabilities of success. He is willing, however, to pledge his honour that the interests of intending subscribers will be guarded in the most careful manner possible with regard to the selection of the best available site, soil, water, climate, convenience of communications, architect and builders. He would be glad to hear from intending subscribers of their requirements as to number of rooms, the desire, as well as any other particulars or suggestions with a view to making the colony a real success within the limits of economy combined with comfort. When a sufficient number of intending subscribers come forward with a statement of the sizes of dwellings they require, all the necessary plans and arrangements will be sumibtted with a view to settlement of trustees, &c.

"COLONEL" sends to an up-country paper the annexed rough draft of the proposed arrangements for the management of the Settlement.

1. There shall be Trustees elected by the general votes of the subscribers to the scheme.

2. The Proposer of the Scheme undertakes to lay out the Roads and Drainage of the Estate, and, in consideration of the responsibilities falling on him shall be the Manager of the Settlement pending the completion of the buildings thereon and their being handed over as freeholds to the subscribers on due payment of the stipulated sums mentioned in the schedule attached.

3. The duties of the Trustees shall consist in a general supervision over the accounts and control over the expenditure according to the designs and specifications in the erection of the cottages as sanctioned in writing by the subscribers, subject, in case of any dispute between the Trustees and the Manager, to the final decision by vote of a four-fifths majority of the general body of subscribers given in writing.

4. The land purchased for the use of the Settlement, namely, three (3) acres for each subscriber's cottage, and in the case of at least twenty-five (25) subscribers, a ten (10) acres' plot, situated as centrically as possible, for a Recreation Hall and Grounds, shall be paid for in cash at once, on final registry of names, by the payment of (£180) one hundred and eighty pounds sterling by each subscriber.

5. The estate having been divided into three acres' plots with a reserve of ten acres for the Recreation Hall and Grounds, a sketch map shall be circulated to each member showing the number of each plot and the result of the allotment by lots drawn by an independent person in the presence of the Trustees and the Manager, each subscriber being bound to accept such allotment without appeal.

6. Previous to the cottages being put in hand by the builders the designs and specifications shall receive the written sanction of the subscribers and trustees.

7. No subscriber shall be at liberty to sell any portions of his plot until such time as his cottage shall have been built and paid for in full, except with the unanimous sanction of the trustees and the Manager.

8. Should such a sale be sanctioned, the purchaser shall be bound by the Regulations and Bye-laws of the settlement, as if he were the original subscriber, and shall, previous to sanction of the sale, sign a bond to this effect.

9. In case of sales after erection and payment in full of cottages as designed, the seller's rights, with regard to the Recreation Hall and grounds shall pass with his other rights and responsibilities to the Purchaser of the holding.

10. Each Subscriber, on giving in his final adhesion to the scheme, shall sign an agreement to abide by the Regulations and Bye-laws of the Settlement, and unless he pays in full the stipulated price of his plot and cottage at once, shall execute a mortgage in favour of the Manager, including land and cottage to stand good until the stipulated sum has been paid in full, as per schedule attached.

11. The monthly instalments, according to the nature of cottage and period of payment selected by the subscriber shall be paid into the Bank of Bengal, in the names of the trustees, and the account shall be called "The Wye Valley Settlement Building account.."

12. The Building Account shall be at interest on twelve months deposit or for such longer period as may be obtainable by the trustees in accordance with the written votes of a majority of four-fifths of the subscribers.

13. All sums withdrawn from the Building account shall be drawn under the joint signatures of the trustees and the manager, and shall be made over to the manager on his duplicate receipts, one to be lodged by the Trustees with the Bank and the other forwarded to the subscriber on whose account the sum is drawn.

14. The manager shall furnish an account of all payments on account of the erection of the cottages made by him each half year with vouchers attached for the satisfaction of the trustees and subscribers, the trustees verifying the same.

15. The interest accruing from the Building account in the Bank of Bengal, together with all rents for grazing, &c, on the land belonging to the Settlement shall be paid into a separate account in England in the name of the trustees, to be called "The Wye Valley Settlement Public Fund."

16. The Public Fund under the same provisos as the Building account shall be applicable to the construction and maintenance of the Recreation Hall and Grounds as a first charge afterwards to the construction of cottages for Widows of Indian officers on small rentals, and other general purposes for the benefit of the settlement as decided by the trustees and the manager.

17. Five per cent of the whole sum payable by subscribers shall be paid into the Public Fund if found practicable.

18. No cottage shall be erected on a subscriber's plot until he shall have paid, in addition to the payment for the land, at least one half the stipulated monthly payments for the period elected for by him.

19. When under clause 18 a cottage is built at the desire of the subscriber before complete payment, the manager shall be at liberty to let such cottage at such rent as may be deemed by him advantageous to the settlement generally until payment in full by the subscribers.

20. All rents obtained under clause 19 shall, after paying every expense incurred with regard to the cottage, shall be carried to the credit of the subscriber's account in the building accounts at the Bank of Bengal.

21. The manager shall provide for the lighting and water arrangements, as well as the best practicable disposal of the sewage of the settlement under scientific advice and at the lowest possible rates, retaining a lien on the sewage.

22. The Recreation Hall and Grounds, as well as the cottages for widows and any other public buildings that may afterwards be built, shall be vested as freeholds in the trustees in whose hands shall remain the after management of the Settlement Funds, the trustees being duly elected by the subscribers.

IRISH CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

A BLUE-BOOK has lately been issued containing the report on the criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for the year 1880, with appendices. With regard to criminal statistics it appears that indictable offences for jury trial have increased for four years in succession by 67 in 1877, 631 in 1878, 1,130 in 1879, and 518 in 1880. The aggregate of these successive increases is 2,346, raising the indictable offences from 6,261 in 1876 to 8,607 in 1880. This increase of crime ended in the renewal of special legislation for the restraining of crime—though the figures did not reach the number in 1870, the last preceding year when exceptional legislation was deemed necessary, when the indictable offences not disposed of summarily were 9,517. The more serious class indictable offences—those punishable only after trial by jury—were 5,312. This number exceeded the English proportion for the same population, 4,569, by 743. This marks definitely the increase of crime in 1880, as the Irish proportion has been usually below the English In 1879, for instance, it was only 3,832, as compared with 4,767, the English proportionate figure for 1878. The increase of 1,480, or 43 per cent., in a single year year in the more serious class of crime in Ireland indicates very clearly the circumstances which led to exceptional measures to restrain crime. The chief point in which the Irish figures are unfavourable is in offences of intimidation, 1,876 in number, compared with three in England and one in Scotland. This has an especial bearing on the necessity of exceptional legislation. The next unfavourable point is the excess of malicious offences against property—1,133, as compared with 88 in England and in Scotland. As indicating the relative state of one of the three parts of the United Kingdom, it is remarkable that this degree of crime, which led to exceptional legislation in Ireland, was exceeded by the amount of serious crime for a similar population in Scotland—6,083, or 771 above the Irish figure (5,312), which was thought so serious. The Scotch excess is caused by crimes against property, which show an aggregate excess of 3,636, and of this excess no less than 2,726 are in the serious items of crimes against property with violence. The Scotch excess above the English figure is 1,637. The next figure in which the Scotch come out unfavourably is in offences against morality, which are double the number in Ireland—238, as compared with 119; the Scotch figure much exceeds the English one, which is only 175. There is an excess in the Irish offences against the lives of infants other than infanticide (84), as compared with the English proportionate figure (36). This excess must, however, be taken in connexion with the defective state of the Irish Bastardy Laws, as compared with the English; while 1,017 persons were proceeded against for violation of the Bastardy Laws in England and Wales, only two were proceeded against in Ireland. This arises from Irish women not having the same legal remedy against putative fathers of illegitimate children as in England, the Poor-Law guardians alone being allowed to sue, and all right of recovering support ceasing when the woman leaves the workhouse. In the offences punishable by summary conviction only the Irish figures come out very unfavorably, the number (187,967) being more than the English (103,705) and Scotch (71,736) figures added together 175,441). This great excess rests on three figures. Punishable drunkenness was 48,397 in excess of the English figure. Road and way offences, 24,591; and unclassed offences, 19,397. With a view to check the temptation to punishable drunkenness, Parliament, in the Session of 1878, extended to the greater part of Ireland the Scotch law as to Sunday closing. The number of offences of punishable drunkenness was reduced from 110,000 in 1877 to 107,000 in 1878—or by 3,000, In 1879, when the Act was a whole year in operation, the reduction below 1877 was 11,000 and in 1880 the number fell to 88,048—or a reduction of nearly 22,000, which, though partly ascribable to distress, must be largely ascribed to the effect of Sunday closing legislation. The remarkable difference in the proportion of imprisonment to fines as a punishment for minor offences one to nine in Ireland as compared with one to five in England and Wales directed attention to the difference of the laws. Mr. Litton, Q. C., M. P., introduced two Bills to effect assimilation—the Petty Sessions Clerks Bill to extend the principle of the English Justices' Clerks Act of 1867 to Ireland, and a summary Jurisdiction Bill to extend the principle of the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879 to Ireland. The Petty Sessions Clerks Bill passed (stat. 44 and 45 Vic., c. 18). The Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. Johnstone) promised on behalf of the Government to deal with the subject of the Irish Summary Jurisdiction Assimilation Bill next Session. The statistics of education of prisoners shows that in the case of women and girls the largest proportion (nearly three-fifths) (59·3 per cent.) were wholly uneducated. Of children committed to industrial schools 56 per cent. could neither read nor write. In England and Wales the proportion of women and girls committed to prison who were wholly ignorant was only 39·2 per cent., and in France only 44 per cent. The Irish national school system seems to be successful for the class that falls within its reach, but the want of compulsory education leaves a considerable substratum not reached by the national school system, allowing a wholly ignorant class to grow up to form such a large proportion of those committed to prison. The increase of 518 crimes in 1880 was spread over 29 of the county and town districts in Ireland and there was a decrease in only 13. The most marked increases are those of 210 in Galway, 188 in Kerry, and 170 in the East Riding of Cork. The change has been so great as to make rural crime exceed urban crime in its most serious form in the counties adjoining to Galway town, Waterford city, Drogheda town, and Cork city, contrary to the experience of the 17 preceding years. In Dublin the excess of urban crime, though diminished in proportion, still continues. The habitual drunkards return shows a falling-off in Dublin with (337,000 population), from 439 to 250; in seven other chief town districts, with about equal aggregate population, from 722 to 553; in rest of Ireland (with 4,718,000 population) from 2,123 to 1,812. The proportion now is in the seven other chief towns, 15 in the 10,000 population, in Dublin 7, and in rest of Ireland, four. In Ireland the acquittals are 30·5 per cent; in England and Wales, 20·1 per cent.; in Scotland (with one-third special in each jury panel and verdict of the majority), 12 per cent. In France the acquittals vary from 50 per cent. in offences against public order and 23 per cent. in crimes against the person to 16 per cent. in robbery, with an aggregate average of 21 per cent. As crimes against the person and against public order preponderate in Ireland, and robbery in Scotland, the French statistics account for part of the marked difference between Irish and Scotch proportion of acquittals, 30 per cent. to 12 per cent. The rest of the difference is to be accounted for by the more perfect system of public prosecution and the constitution of the jury panels so as to include one-third special jurors and the verdict of the majority. In sentences of death the Irish figure was three, the French four, the English eight, and the Scotch figure was 0. In England the criminals are 33 to every 13 police; in Ireland the criminals are 14 to every 21 police.

Under the head of judicial statistics we have the following interesting facts about land sales during 1880:—The financial and agricultural depression of 1879 and 1880 have had a very serious effect on sales before the Land Judges. The purchases made fell from £1,217,000 in 1878, to £799,000 in 1879, and to £325,549 in 1880. If the sales of town lots could be eliminated from these figures, a more perfect measure could be obtained of the agricultural depression which they indicate. When the prices diminish the Judges have an absolute discretion as to sales of proprietors interests, so the creditor cannot force a sale in all cases(while the sheriff has not similar discretion as to sale of tenants' interests). With the increase in the number of petitions and this necessary stoppage of sales the quantity of property passing from private to official management increases. This is indicated by 1,381 cases being returned pending in chambers of Land Judges at end of 1880, as compared with 1,225 at beginning of the year, being 156, or 12 percent., more. Tee exact rental which the cases under the Court in this way or otherwise represent is very imperfectly returned, as the records of the Receiver's Deparment shows only the rental on accounts passed, £369,212 a year, and not the rental of the property managed by receivers acting under the authority of the Land Judges, and as to the rental so returned of accounts passed, the examiner of the receiver's office of the Land Judges adds a note that "he cannot be sure if this ammount is correct, as he has no means in office of knowing accurately." In 1879 the rental on accounts passed was returned as £438,249. Taking the lowest of these figures as correct, and as not including cases where accounts in arrear are only passed once in three years, it represents a large portion of the land of Ireland under the official management of the State, the very evil the Court was established to correct; while the note to the return from the Receiver's Department indicates how largely management in it is judicial and not executive. The delay of sales increases the time estates are before the Land Judges. If the number of petitions presented in the year (326) be compared with the number pending in Judges' chambers at the end of the year (1,381), it appears that from the first commencement of a proceeding before the Land Judges till the last payment of the produce of the sale a period of four years on an average elapses. By far the largest part of this delay is entirely beyond the control of the Judges, and arises chiefly from the complication of title and legal technicalities the removal of which is the object of all those who recommend the adaptation to land of the prompt method by which shares in land held by railway companies, shares in ships and Government stock are registered and transferred.

MARK TWAIN ON THE ART OF WAR.

AT the banquet of the Army of the Potomac to the regular toast, "The benefit of judicious training," Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) replied as follows: "Let the thoughtful civilian instruct the soldier in his duties, and the victory is sure."—Martin Farquhar Tupper on the Art of War.

Mr. Chairman—I gladly join with my fellow-townsmen in extending a hearty welcome to these illustrious generals and these warscared soldiers of the Republic. This is a proud day for us, and if the sincere desire of our hearts has been fulfilled, it has not been an unpleasant day for them. I am in full accord, sir, with the sentiment of the toast, for I have always maintained with enthusiasm that the only wise and true way is for the soldiers to fight the battle and unprejudiced civilian to tell him how to do it. Yet when I was invited to respond to this toast, and furnish this advice and instruction, I was almost as much embarrassed as I was gratified, for I could bring to this great service but the one virtue of absence of prejudice and set opinion. Still, but one other qualification was needed, and it was of only minor importance. I mean—knowledge of the subject. Therefore I was not disheartened, for I could acquire that, there being two weeks to spare. A general of high rank in this Army of the Potomac said two weeks was really more than I would need for the purpose. He had known people of my style who had learned enough in forty-eight hours to enable them to advise an army. Aside from the compliment this was gratifying because it confirmed an impression I had had before. He told me to go to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and said, in his flowery, professional, way, that the cadets would "load me up." I went there and stayed two days, and his prediction proved correct. I made no boast on my own account—none. All I know about military matters I got from the gentlemen at West Point, and to them belongs the credit. They treated me with courtesy from the first, but when my mission was revealed, this mere courtesy blossomed into warmest zeal. Everybody, officers and all, put down their work and turned their whole attention to giving me military information. Every question I asked was promptly and exhaustively answered; therefore I feel proud to state that in the advice which I am about to give you as soldiers, I am backed up by the highest military authority in the land—yes, in the world, if an American does say it—West Point.

To begin gentlemen, when an engagement is meditated, it is best to feel the enemy first; that is, if it is night, for, as one of the cadets explained to me, you do not need to feel him in the day-time, because you can see him then. I never should have thought of that, but it is true—perfectly true. In the day-time the methods of procedure are various; but the best, it seems to me, is one which was introduced by Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant always sent an active young man redoubt to reconnoitre and get the enemy's bearings. I got this from a high officer at the Point, who told me he used to be a redoubt on Gen. Grant's staff and had done it often. When the hour for the battle is come, move to the field with celerity—fool away no time. Under this head I was told of a favorite maxim of Gen. Sheridan's. Gen. Sheridan always said: "If the siege train is not ready, don't wait—go by any trains that are handy; to get there is the main thing." Now, that is the correct idea. As you approach the field it is better to get out and walk. This gives you a better chance to dispose of your force judiciously for the assault. Get your artillery in position and throw out stragglers to the right and left to hold your lines of communication against surprise. See that every hod-carrier connected with a mortar battery is at his post. They told me at the Point that Napoleon despised mortar batteries, and never would use them. He said that for real efficiency he wouldn't give a hatful of brickbats for a ton of mortar. However, that is all he knew about it. Everything being ready for the assault, you want to enter the field with your baggage to the front. This idea was invented by our renowned guest, Gen. Sherman. They told me that Gen. Sherman said that the trunks and baggage make a good protection for the soldiers, but that chiefly they attract the attention and rivet the interest of the enemy, and this gives you an opportunity to whirl the other end of the column around and attack him in the rear. I have given a good deal of study to this tactic since I learned about it, and it appears to me it is a rattling good idea. Never fetch on your reserves at the start. This was Napoleon's first mistake at Waterloo. Next he assaulted with his bombproofs, and ambulances and embrasures, when he ought to have used a heavier artillery. Thirdly, he retired his right by ricochet—which uncovered his pickets—when his only possibility of success lay in doubling up his center, flank by flank, and throwing out his chevauk de frase by the left oblique to relieve the skirmish line and confuse the enemy—such a manœuver would confuse him—and at West Point they said it would. It was about this time that the Emperor had two horses shot under him. How often you see the remark that Gen. So-and-So at such-and-such a battle had two or three horses shot under him. Gen. Burnside and many great European military men, as I was informed by a high artillery officer at West Point, have justly characterized this as a wanton waste of projectiles, and he impressed upon me a conversation in the tent of the Prussian chiefs at Gravelotte, in the course of which our honored guest just referred to—Gen. Burnside—observed that if "you can't aim a horse so as to hit the general with it, shoot it over him, and you may bag something on the other side, whereas a horse shot under a general does no sort of damage." I agree cordially with Gen. Burnside, and heaven knows I shall rejoice to see the artillerists of this land and of all lands cease from this wicked and idiotic custom. At West Point they told me of another mistake at Waterloo, namely, that the French were under fire from the beginning of the fight till the end of it—which was plainly a most effeminate and ill-timed attention to comfort and a foolish division of military strength; for it probably took as many men to keep up the fires as it did to do the fighting. It would have been much better to have a small fire in the rear, and let the men go there by detachments and get warm, and not try to warm up the whole army at once. All the cadets said that an assault along the whole line was the one thing which could have restored Napoleon's advantage at this juncture, and he was actually rising in his stirrups to order it, when a sutler burst at his side and covered him with dirt and debris, and before he could recover, Wellington opened a tremendous and devastating fire upon him from a monstrous battery of vivandiers, and the star of the great captain's glory set to rise no more. The cadet wept while he told me these mournful particulars.

When you leave a battle-field, always leave it in good order. Remove the wreck and rubbish, and tidy up the place. However, in the case of a drawn battle it is neither party's place to tidy up anything. You can leave the field looking as if the city government of New York had bossed the fight. When are traversing the enemy's country, in order to destroy his supplies and cripple his resources, you want to take along plenty of camp followers. The more the better. They are a tremendously effective arm of the service, and they inspire in the foe the liveliest dread. A West Point professor told me that the wisdom of this was recognized as far back as Scripture times. He said it was from the new revision, and was a little different from the way it read in the old one. I do not recollect the exact wording of it now, but I remember that it wound up with something about such and such a devastating agent being as "terrible as an army with bummers." I believe I have nothing further to add but this: The West Pointers said a private should preserve a respectful attitude toward his superiors, and should seldom, or never, proceed so far as to offer suggestions to his general in the field. If the battle is not being conducted to suit him it is better for him to resign. By the etiquette of war it permitted to none below the rank of newspaper correspondent to dictate to the general in the field.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers, Sole [illegible]signees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, Lon[illegible]

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,170—New Series. **BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1881.**

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,661 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 865 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jâsk, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	12th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	14th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January. 1880.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th Oct.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. VERONA	3116	600	[illegible] Ahdown	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	[illegible]	W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	[illegible]	de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st Oct.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. ARMENIA, Captain Geo. Read, just arrived from Liverpool in 24½ days, will SAIL again on the 12th instant for LIVERPOOL direct.

THE HALL LINE s.s. SPEKE HALL, Captain William Brand, will SAIL on the 19th instant for LIVERPOOL direct.

INPORTANT TO PASSENGERS.—Both these splendid fast Steamers have Medical Officers on board, and there will consequently be no fear of detention on account of quarantine at the Canal.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1881.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL has just arrived in 25 days from Liverpool, including 3 days in the Canal.

S. S. SPEKE HALL has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

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TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Foot Ball
Golf, Quoits, Racket and
Gnneral Gymkhana Kit.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KINLOCH'S INVALID'S PORT.

[illegible] FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHEN[illegible]. There is no Invalid's Wine superior t[illegible] any market. [illegible]rts, Rs. 30; Pints, Rs. 16 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES,

ORIGINALLY FINE, SOFT, AND FRAGRANT,
Has
BY CAREFUL PRESERVATION IN WOOD
For the full period of one Lustrum
ACQUIRED THAT DELICATE HOMOGENEOUS FLAVOUR
Characteristic of a Ripe and Mellow
OLD AGE.
Per dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

EXTENSIVE as the sale of this beverage now is, the Public at large have a very inadequate idea of its real value. It is signally adapted to the requirements of hospitality and all social celebrations, and, besides being as companionable a refreshment as Tobacco, it gradually but SURELY ARRESTS THE LONGING FOR ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The evidence to this effect is now indisputable.

Doz. Rs. 3. Two dozens with case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.
ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD. Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Custom House, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL REPORT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY for the official year 1880-81.

Price, Rupees ten (10) per copy.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

Bombay, Custom House, 8th October, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m., THIS DAY (MONDAY), for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on SATURDAY last.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 10th October, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for the supply of about 25,000 cubic-feet of TEAK TIMBER SCANTLINGS of the best quality.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Schedules of sizes, specification, and conditions regarding the tender will be furnished on application at the Resident Engineer's office, Elphinstone Circle.

GEO. E. ORMISTON,
Resident Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th October, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees one hundred per share is made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on or before 10th November, 1881.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged after the above date on all calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GOVIND HARI JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

LUXMIBAI, of Bombay, Hindoo, widow of the abovenamed deceased .... Petitioner.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed Petitioner has applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to her of Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of the abovenamed deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated this 8th day of October, 1881.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Petitioner's Attornies.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill premises of the Company at Suparcebaug, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 8th October, 1881.

N.B.—Transfer Book will be closed from TUESDAY, the 11th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

WALKER'S EXTRACT OF COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 110 of 1881.

SOMEJEE PARPIA, of Bombay, Khoja, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in house No. 9, Bhajee Palla Road, without the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiff.

vs.

COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing in Trinity Chapel Street, without the Fort of Bombay....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of April, 1881, it was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should, on or before the 19th day of June, 1881, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees four thousand for principal and interest on the said sum at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the 17th day of July, 1880, until payment, and the costs of this suit when taxed, and in default of the said Defendant paying to the Plaintiff such principal, interest, and costs aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said decree mentioned, that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of land with the hereditaments and premises thereon, called or known by the name of the Elphinstone Theatre, standing thereon, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Falkland Road, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement eight-hundred-and-fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, and numbered three in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the east and south by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee Powwalla, on the west by a public road leading to Khetwady back road, and on the north by the said Falkland Road.

And whereas the said Defendant having failed to pay to the said plaintiff such principal, interest, and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid

IT IS NOW HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1881, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the direction contained in the said Decree, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said land and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser. The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 8th day of October, 1881.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE & GILBERT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis...	10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine			
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN order to make room for the arrival of our new stock, which is now being selected by Mr. SOUNDY in Europe, we are offering the following instruments at greatly reduced prices :—

	Rs.
COLLARD, full grand, 7 Octaves	650
COLLARD, short grand, 7 Octaves	550
COLLARD, semi-grand, 6¾ Octaves	350
COLLARD, semi-grand, 6¾ Octaves	325
BROADWOOD, cottage-grand, 6¾ Octaves	375
BROADWOOD, semi-grand, 6¾ Octaves	350
KAPS, grand 7 Octaves	650
SOUNDY and Co., sympathic grand, 7 Octaves	450
SOUNDY and Co., sympathic grand-square, 7 Octaves	450
SCHROEDER, grand square, 7 Octaves	325
SOUNDY and Co., Indian Pianette, 7 Octaves	375

Several other Pianos which have been only a few months on Hire, are offered at a considerable reduction below the original selling price.

On hand a large selection of the new Iron-framed Upright, Grands, Oblique, and Horizontal, guaranteed to stand the Indian climate, from Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,000.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM

on the most favourable terms applied to all Instruments purchased from us.
Terms and further particulars given on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. Rose & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

REPAIRS.—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of qualified Europeans, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. Rose & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta Firms, they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to the effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE AND PURCHASE SYSTEM.

ANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS are invited to inspect our STOCK OF GOODS specially useful on the voyage.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits (may be worn on deck in the early morning)				10	0
Flannel Do. Do.				17	0
Oxford Shirts, collars attached				5	8
Flannel „ „ „				8	8
French Cambric „				5	0
Navy Serge or Tweed Suits	30	0	to	33	0
Ulsters, Ladies' or Gentlemen's	45	0	to	50	0
Soiled Linen Bags.	5	0	&	6	0
Soap-boxes	1	8	to	2	4
Luggage Straps	1	8	to	5	0
Tweed Travelling Hats				5	0
Soft Lawn Handkerchiefs, per doz.				5	0
Deck Shoes				4	4
Marine Soap (for use in *salt* water) cake				0	8
Deck Chairs	6	0	to	10	8

Toilet Requisites, Perfumes, Sponges, Sponge-bags, Socks, Under-vests, Rugs and Mauds, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Hand-bags, Warm Gloves, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Sun Hats and Helmets, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

HOSIERY SHIRT AND FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

THORPE & CO. are now showing a large and well selected Stock of Gentlemen's

INDIAN Gauze Merino, Lambs' Wool, Under-Vest and Drawers, Polo Jerseys, Hand-knit Knicker-bocker Stockings, Strong and Fine Brown Cotton, Ballriggan, Lisle Thread, Merino, Lambs' Wool Socks, and Black Silk and Lisle Thread for evening wear.

Shirts in Oxford Cloth, thoroughly shrunk Flannel, and White Long-cloth with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with and without Collars attached, Sleeping Suits in Flannel and Cambrics.

Also an extensive and varied assortment in Silk Ties, Scarves, Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Braces, Walking Sticks, Cloth and Hair Brushes, &c., &c.

Ladies' Air-tight and Gentlemen's Uniform Cases in all sizes.

JUST LANDED HAWKES' REGULATION HELMETS IN ALL SIZES.

THORPE & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRETTON HALL ARRIVED 8th OCTOBER.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

8 October, 1881.

G.'S LINIMENT,

A SPEEDY AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, CATTLE, &c.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

MALABAR ITCH

Is a loathsome and contagious disease which not only defies attempts to cure it, but in a large majority of cases is not even relieved by medicines hitherto used, but

G.'S LINIMENT

has been used with marked success in the treatment of the above disease, which is always relieved after two or three applications, and, if the Liniment is carefully used according to the printed instructions, it may be relied on to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

We have permission to publish the following testimonial lately received from an eminent Physician :—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success."

"(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that I have COMMENCED BUSINESS as a COTTON AGENT in Bhownugger from 1st September, 1881, in connection with Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Bombay.

DINSHAW BOMANJEE.

1st October, 1881.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LICENSE having been GRANTED by the SUPREME GOVERNMENT to this Company to COMMENCE ITS OPERATIONS IN INDIA, the undersigned hereby give notice that PREPARATIONS WILL COMMENCE FORTHWITH in Bombay with a view to supplying intending subscribers with Telephonic service with the least possible delay.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from 10th proximo, when the number of certificates for new shares will be issued in exchange for those in the old Company, and for receipts in this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

TENT SHEETING,

OF the texture approved of and adopted by Government for future use in the manufacture of TENTS to be supplied to the Indian arsenals, can be obtained on favourable terms on application to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS, 1st Growths to light. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BURGUNDIES. All prices. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, from choice Amontillado to ordinary, in every variety of style. See List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s INVALID PORT, highly recommended. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 26-4, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 28-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 27-8, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 29-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD CRUSTED PORT (Choice, some years in bottle) for after-dinner. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 36-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 38.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s DESSERT PORT. Black seal, fruity and mature. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 22, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 23; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23, 2 doz. pts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Crown Brand. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 18-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY, Irish and Scotch. Fine, old and pure. Cash, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 23-4; Credit, 1 doz. qts. Rs. 24.

CUTLER, PALMER'S LIST has full details of all their specialities.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

WANTED, at the BOMBAY CLUB, two efficient BILLIARD MARKERS. Apply to the House Steward.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SURGEON for the S. S. CLAN MACLEOD, sailing for Liverpool about 15th instant. Apply FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY PURVEYING and GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES, opposite the Crawford Market. October price list sent free on application.

BARGAIN.—Grand toned, three cornered, Trichord PIANO, by Broadwood, Rs. 300. Apply, T. M. C[illegible]RROLL, 2, Grant-buildings, between 7 and 10 a.m.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, ba[illegible] and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine [illegible] Street, Bombay.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

S. E. ELCHIDANA, 48, King Street, Manchester, Agent for Mill Machinery and Furnishing, new and second-hand. Refer Mr. Shantaram Narayan, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A NOVELTY.—The "STATICAL SCALE" for finding thrust and dimensions of Arched Bridges at a glance. To be had of THACKER & Co. and COOPER and Co., Bombay.

TO HOTELS, CLUBS, and VISITORS to MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, MAPS of the MATHERAN HILL, at Re. 1-8 per copy, at the office of the COLLECTOR of BOMBAY.

WANTED at once, employment as Engineer, Draughtsman or Erector. Ten years general experience with English firms. Good testimonials. Address W. H. BARWELL, Bazitpore, Tirhoot.

THE BILLIARD HANDICAP at [illegible] WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS. Eight[illegible] for TWO SILVER CUPS and CHAMPION CU[illegible] to be continued THIS EVENING. Play at 9 p[illegible]

SMOKERS are earnestly req[illegible] purchasing elsewhere, to try Ho[illegible] lities just received of Dawsons Prim[illegible] Havannahs No. 1, Rs. 2, and Dind[illegible] Rs. 1-12 per boxes of 100. 30, Mea[illegible]

TO LET ON LONG [illegible] square yards of LAN[illegible] 5 minutes' distance of [illegible] including large Bunga[illegible] and black stone quarr[illegible] Apply TRUSTEE, [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] brown [illegible] and a fair ju[illegible] by a Lady d[illegible] sound. On[illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FO[illegible]

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun: Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

WANTED for the use of the Grant Medical College Museum, and will be paid for as under.

Heads	of	Wolves	Rupees	5	each.
Do.	of	Wild Dogs	Do.	5	each.
Do.	of	Pariah Dogs	Do.	1	each.
Do.	of	Jackals	Do.	1½	each.

Apply to the Principal, Grant Medical College.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for 1,000 tons best LAIRDS WELSH HARTLEY COAL to be delivered at Bhavanagar will be received by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, up to 1 p. m. (gun fire) on 10th October, 1881, as per specification, which can be obtained on application at his office.

J. B. SPARKS, Major, S. C.,
Port Storekeeper.

Bombay, 8th October, 1881.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer,
surveyor and valuer,
Engineer's General Agent.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES for the COTTON BALES, to the Company's Factories at Barsee and Bhownugger, during the coming season. Parties tendering are requested to do so in writing, and they must at the same time submit samples of the gunnies they propose to supply.

GADDUM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st October, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer will be prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a GOODS TERMINUS for this Company on the Moody Bay Imperial Estate near Carnac Bridge and adjoining the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.

2. Plans, Specifications, &c., for the work may be seen at this office a fortnight from this date.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort.

Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

POKHUR HORSE FAIR, 1881.

THE POKHUR (or Pushkur) HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held this year from the 2nd to 7th November, 1881.

Remount and other officers can reach Pokhur by Rail to Ajmere, thence Pokhar is 7 miles by a pucca road.

If sufficient applications are received in ten or twelve days, a Mess for the convenience of Officers attending the Fair will be started. Officers desirous of becoming members of the Mess should apply at once to the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, stating the number of days they will use the Mess.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere, Merwara.

Ajmere, 5th October, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS are invited for the supply of LABOUR for HANDLING CARGO at Prince's Dock from 1st November, 1881.

1. On condition that the whole work is performed by one contractor.

2. On condition that the Trustees reserve power to allow any vessel or line of vessels to work their own cargo.

Forms of contract may be had on application to the undersigned, with whom tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 11th October, 1881.

By order of the trustees,

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., RURALDEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General Sir HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive Terms, 80 guineas.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 10th October, 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., to receive the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1881, and to consider any other matters which the Liquidators may bring before the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th October, 1881, both days inclusive.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1881.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (80) eighty per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881, WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders who were on the Register on the 26th day of September, 1881, on presentation of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, October 1, 1881.

P.S.—New SHARE CERTIFICATES in lieu of the old ones are READY for delivery, and will be issued on payment of a fee of One Anna each.—M. G. & Co.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The first DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of Rs. 300 per share in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 10th December, 1879, and Rs. 110 per share in cash will be made to Shareholders at the Company's Office, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of October, 1881, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily. Shareholders applying for the first distribution are required to produce their Share Certificates at the time of application. Those Shareholders who have received advances from the Company under an arrangement with the Directors of the Company are hereby required to come to an account with the Liquidators before applying for payment of the above distribution.

J. GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th October, 1881.

1881.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,75,000.
In 1,750 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payable Rs. 10 per Share on application, Rs. 40 per Share on allotment, and Rs. 50 per Share one month after allotment.

Directors :
Henry Randall Cormack, Esq. (Messrs. Lidbetter and Cormack).
John E. Bodger, Esq. (Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.)
George W. Roughton, Esq. (Messrs. Tobin and Roughton).
Jeevanjee Hormusjee Guzdur, Esq.
Secretary and Manager :
Mr. R. Kelly.
Bankers :
The National Bank of India, Limited.
[illegible]tors :
Me[illegible] and Roughton.

Applicati[illegible]res to be made to the Ba[illegible] [illegible] Palmer and Co., the solicitors, or [illegible]

Messrs. [illegible]
Byculla H[illegible]

[illegible] O C R [illegible]

H I P P [illegible]

DELICIOUS.

NON-AL[illegible]

THE most p[illegible] day. [illegible] and spirit[illegible] tennis[illegible] refr[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

THE New York Exchange on London has recovered to $4·78½ per £, and there is no change in the rates of discount quoted by Reuter. Nor, with the exception of a decline of ½ in French Rentes is there any alteration in the various Securities quoted.

In the Produce Markets Coffee is again partially 1s. per cwt. lower, Cocoanut-Oil unchanged. Linseed is firm, and 3d. to 6d. higher in Calcutta to arrive. Rapeseed is steady with a partial improvement of 3d. in Brown Calcutta. Wheat comes quiet and 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower in London, although Liverpool prices are unaltered.

Copper is again quoted 10s. per ton and Yellow Metal ⅛d. per lb. higher.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported easier, and the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed irregular with 10,000 bales sales, Mid-American ⅛d. lower; and to-day's report is unchanged, sales 8,000 bales, with a further fall of ⅛d. in Mid-Uplands. The drop in this description has thus been a penny per pound in eight days, and even now it is dear in comparison with other qualities. The moderate scale of the receipts at the American ports is to some extent a strengthening feature, but there are other influences at work at the moment which we are inclined to think will prove more than sufficient to counterbalance it. In the first place we begin with a visible supply of close upon 400,000 bales in excess of last year. The demand on this side for Piece-goods is dull to a degree, and dear Money combined with bad harvests will be against the home trade; so that we should consider a drop to about 6¼d. for Mid-Uplands by no means a remote possibility.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. The Liverpool stock has decreased by 43,000 whilst the total visible supply has increased by 60,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date compare with the two previous years as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Week's Receipts	170,000	198,000	170,000
" Exports to U. K.	69,000	107,000	105,000
" " to Continent	12,000	27,000	20,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	591,000	690,400	602,100
" Exports to U. K. "	231,700	292,600	194,000
" " to Continent "	47,100	88,700	33,600
" Stock in the Ports	446,000	359,000	320,000

The Receipts at the American ports to-day have been 34,000 bales against 31,000 and 22,000 for the two previous years. Ready Mid-Uplands in New York are 1-16 lower at 11 11-16 cents, whilst January shipment at 11·71 shows a decline of 19 points.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant gives the following comparisions:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total supply of all kinds	1,790,000	1,409,960	1,111,360
" " " Surats	373,000	310,390	357,750

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Stock in Liverpool	612,000	438,690	212,540
" London	44,000	48,870	59,330
American Afloat	120,000	166,000	118,000
E. Indian "	68,000	37,000	59,000
	844,000	690,560	448,870
Price of Mid-Uplands	6⅜d.	6 11-16d.	6 11-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	4⅛d.	4 13-16d.	5⅛d.
Difference..	2¼d.	1⅞d.	1 9-16d.

EXCHANGE to-day has been firm but quite unaltered. There is no great amount of paper offering, but Money is tight and getting tighter which naturally has a strengthening effect. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs 3 " "	2·11	"

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is now 1-16 and for 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER although quiet is pretty steady, and we quote Fours, Rs. 101¼ to ⅜; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109¼ to ⅜. The position of Money is necessarily against the market, at the same time there is not much offering for sale, the bulk of the paper in this market being now in very few hands.

SHARES.—The tone all round is somewhat firmer, although not particularly active. Spinning and Weaving Companies are generally Rs. 5 higher, and in Dhurrumsey the improvement has been Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Colaba Land Co. are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 910, Port Cannings are Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON to-day has shown great dulness. In Old Stuff we have not heard of a single transaction, although prices are Rs. 2 lower, and for new there are now practically no buyers over Rs. 200 for Good Omra and Rs. 220 for Broach.

SEEDS are unchanged and quiet. WHEAT is decidedly easier for ready, the position of frieghts prohibiting fresh business. At the same time supplies are not increasing to the extent expected.

FRIEGHTS continue very firm for ready shipment, 48s. 9d. being the lowest quotation for Liverpool, but further forward the demand has slackened materially, and charterers decline to go on at the top-rates quoted a few days ago.

PIECE-GOODS are as dull as ever, and the heavy shipments from home, both for Bombay and Calcutta during last month, are likely to increase the depression. It is very questionable, we think, whether even with the Dewali we shall see any real revival of activity.

COALS are decidedly steadier. There is a fair enquiry for distant shipment and no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¾	all	10¾ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	910
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	400
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	142
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	660
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	..	1,000
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	800xd
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	960
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	855
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	675
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,125
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	635
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,520
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	257½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,335
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,135
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	880
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	430xd.
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,140
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	705
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1020
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20		200	15	820

RAILWAY COMP

Railway Con- Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	ct	315
20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

LANEOUS.

1,000	1,000		100	475
100	100		7 p.c	163x. 153x.
	1,500		225	2,435
			0p.ct.	10
				115
				440
				18

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Loch Rannoch, 1,008 tons, Captain S. R. Lee, sailed on Saturday last for Bassein in ballast.

THE steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

THE steamer Rossija, 1,813 tons, Captain S. Banar, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Jeddah with a general cargo and 910 pilgrims.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Britton Hall	Hodder	London, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
8	Inchulva (s)	Harding	Liverpool.
	Tewkesbury	Lewis	Moulmein.
	Persia	Starkey	Calcutta.
	Rossija (s)	Bauar	Liverpool.
	Loch Rannoch(s)	Lee	Bassein.
9	Henry Bolckow (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
4 Assam(s)..........Bradly ......Southampton, Aug.31.

DEPARTURES.

October 4.—Steamer Curlew, Reliance, and Sir John Lawrence. Ships Mysore, Connaught Ranger, and Newman Hall Barque Easter Hill.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—62 crates earthenware, Issac Noor Mahamed; 15 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola
Armenia (s)—80 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 39 bundles cast steel, J. H. Elliot and Co.
Knight of the Bath (s)—19 packages glassware, Oomersey Premjee; 4,002 cakes hard spelter, Hemraj Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

James Watt (s)—125 boxes slate pencil, Tyebally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—1,200 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 118 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwut; 800 cwt wheat, Jaitha Purshotum; 70 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 40 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee; 24 bales wool, Damodur Khuttow; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 250 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 800 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 2,051 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull; 2,200 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 800 cwts wheat, Dhurnidhur Rayram; 3,200 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 18 bales wool, Premjee Rowjee; 260 cwts bones, Mahamedally Esoofbhoy; 2,935 cwts wheat and 662 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Govindjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Ally Ruza.
Clan Macleod (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 2,310 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Ally Ruza; 200 cwts wheat, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 3,598½ cwts wheat, Goculdass Toolsidass; 4,200 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Moorjee Luckumsey; 960 cwts wheat, Vurdhamon Govindjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Heerjee Manuck; 2,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 1,060 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 12 bales hides, 13 bales skins and 32 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Ranimbhoy; 17 bales wool and 15 bales cotton, Nensey Heerjee; 644 cwts wheat, Bhojraj Nurpall and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lady Octavia—50 tons old iron, Pajaram Tyebjee and Co.
Khedive (s)—60 cases tea, 89 bales senna leaves, and 800 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Knight of the Bath (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brocodaile (s)—195 cwts groundnuts, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 8.

Murray, Captain, R. A., on leave.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Rowland, Quartermaster, 2nd Batt. R. L. Regt., on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 10.

There will be Squad Drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, at 9 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, October 7.

The C.-in.-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

25th Regiment N. L. I.—Bgde.-Surgn. J. Pinkerton, M. D., to the medical charge as a temporary arrangement, vice Surgn. W. A. Barren.

Surg. A. Ferguson, Offg. in medical charge 25th N. L. I., is placed on general duty Presidency Circle.

The Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection throughout the Presidency.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R. A. Officers in this command have taken place:—

Col. L. H. Denne, 6th Bgde., has retired from the service upon a pension.

Major H. T. Wortham, 10-9, has been promoted Lieut.-Col. into the 11th Bgde. at Gibraltar, and will join at that station for duty as early as possible.

Capt. F. W. Carey, H.-B., has been promoted Maj. into 10-9.

Lieut. J. S. Jones, K-6, has been appointed to D.-B. R. H. A., vice Suart, promoted.

Lieut. R. A. Stewart has been posted to 11th Bgde. R. A.

Maj.-Genl. J. W. Schenider, C. B., Bombay Infy., Comdg. Northern Div., returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 2nd October, 1881.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Schoolmaster M. Treacy, from R. A., Kirkee, to 1st Batn. Wiltshire Regt.

Schoolmaster W. Cabill, from 1st Batn. Wiltshire Regt., to R. A., Kirkee.

The undermentioned are reported to have qualified as 3rd class English Schoolmasters:—

Private Narayen Lubday, 6th N. I., Bubli Warad kur, 17th N. I., and Dattatriya Prubhoo, 20th N. I.

Ittoo Jaden, medical pupil, has been granted tempy rank as Actg. 3rd Class Hospl. Asst. so long as he may have to perform the duties of an Hospl. Asst. in Afghanistan.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind District Order.—Dated 27th Sept., 1881, appointing Lieut. A. J. Lindner, 2nd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt., to command the Ghizrie Sanitarium, vice Lieut. A. A. Higginson, with effect from 1st Oct., 1881.

Ahmednagar Station Order.—Dated 5th Oct., 1881, appointing Maj. J. G. Fagan, Station Staff Officer, to command the Depôt 4th N. I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th August, 1881.

9th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 8th Sept., 1881, appointing Lieut. C. H. Seddon, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Preston, reported sick.

26th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 24th Sept., 1881, appointing Lieut. S. M. Schneider, S. C., to officiate as Wing officer, with effect from the 21st April, 1881.

Lieut. C. H. Seddon, S.C. (Wing Officer 5th N.L.I.), held command of the Depôt 4th N. I, from 1st July to 9th Aug., 1881.

Capt. P. H. Mackenzie, S. C., Wing Officer 27th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff officer at Hydrabad from 19th July to 23rd. Aug., 1881, in addition to his own duties (no qualified officer being available for the Station Staff duties alone).

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

2nd (Prince of Wales Own N. I.—Surgn. G. H. Bull, M. D., to Mahableshwar, for 30 days from date of departure on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 5.)

Mr. J. Whitmore, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., is posted to the district of Beerbhoom, and appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magtes. and Depy Collr.

Mr. F. J. Bradbury, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., is posted temporarily to the 24 Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, is appointed to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, or until further orders.

The Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India has converted the six months' special leave granted to Mr. J. F. Brown, Dist. and Sessions Judge, under the order of the 4th April last, into furlough for one year seven months and twenty-five days.

Mr. J. D. Maclean, Collr. of Customs, Calcutta, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for two months on medical certificate.

Mr. P. T. Rebello, Temporary Sub-Depy. Collr. of the First Grade in the Patna Divn., is transferred to the Bhagulpore Divn., and is posted to Rajmehal.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnall, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Jessore, on leave, is transferred to Mymensing, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., s posted to Dinagepore, on being relieved of his sent appointment as Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Dist.

Cooke is appointed to act, until further orders st Grade of Joint-Magtes. and Depy. Collr.

Mosley, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Moor- allowed leave for seven days in exten- e granted to him under the order of t.

Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., on leave, is transferred to Naraingunge in that district.

and Sessions Judge, on ist. and Sessions Judge

agte. and Depy. Collr., relieved of his pre- d Sessions Judge

te. and Depy. for one year, such subse-

f Lohar- ders, in gra. ollr., ent t.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 5th, at Lucknow, the wife of C. M. Armstrong, of a son.

BERESFORD—September 27th, at Dibmghar, Assam, the wife of Captain G. W. Beresford, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, of a son.

CARTER—October 5th, at Chunar, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. J. Carter, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEANE—September 24th, at Simla, the wife of Captain T. Deane, B. S. C., of a daughter.

FINDON—October 4th, at Allahabad, the wife of John Edwin Findon, of a son.

PETTERS—October 5th, at Gya, the wife of Mr. James Petters, in charge Drainage Works, and last of Madras and Ootacamund, of a son.

RENNY—October 3rd, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. B. Renny, 1st Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANGDON—GOODALL—October 3rd, at Mussoorie, W. A. N. Langdon, Delhi and London Bank, Limited, to Lizzie Marston, daughter of H. B. Goodall, Barrister-at-Law.

SIMONS—DRUMMOND—October 1st, at the Mission Church, Koteghur, Sutlej, John J. M. Simons, Bengal Staff Corps, to Lilly A. H. Drummond, daughter of the late Francis Drummond, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

GOAD—September 29th, at Simla, Wm. Johnstone, son of H. B. Goad, aged 19 months.

LECKLER—October 3rd, at Pachmarhi, C. P., Surgeon H. M. Leckler, M. B., I. M. S., late Officiating Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, son of the late Rev. J. M. Leckler, of Salem, Madras Presidency, aged 32 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1881.

SOMETHING appears to be going wrong with the Land Act, if we are to judge by Mr. Gladstone's speech at the banpuet at Leeds on Friday last. The Prime Minister finds it necessary to appeal to all classes to support the Government in a crisis which he declares to be great and impending. This is certainly disappointing, within a few weeks of the passing of the measure which Mr. Gladstone pledged himself was the one thing rebuisite for the establishment of an era of peace in the sister country. And it is doubly disappointing seeing that the London papers brought out by the last mail were one and all quite satisfied that the overwhelming defeat sustained by Mr. Parnell and his party in Tyrone had broken the neck of the Land League, and left it without further power of mischief. What can have happened in the interval to justify the alarmist language of the Premier at Leeds? Reuter has not informed us of any new developments; there has been no renewal of rioting like that in Limerick; and it is a long time since a landlord has been shot. The two hundred suspects are still safe under lock and key; only five having been liberated, according to Reuter, since the last mail left. Still there must be something to account for Mr. Gladstone's vehement denunciation of Mr. Parnell and his "gospel of public plunder." The issue now, he declares, is one between "law and lawlessness"—a phrase which somehow suggests a reminiscence of his famous predecessor's "light and leading," an alliteration with which Lord Beaconsfield adorned a manifesto aimed ostensibly at this same Land League. The comparison between Mr. Parnell's "degrading and immoral doctrines" and Daniel O'Connell's "loyal utterances" only marks the immensity of the divergence between the modern democratic spirit in Ireland and the almost sycophantic spirit actuating the fulsome, if not very sincere; declarations of loyalty on the part of "the Liberator" which roused the ire equally of Lord Brougham and Ledru Rollin scarce half a century ago. Parnell is not in the least inclined to "lay his country prostrate at the feet of his gracious Sovereign;" the only question is when he may be laid by the heels himself. But it was always felt that the exaggerated expressions of loyalty of which O'Connell was so profuse only rendered it the more difficult to deal with his systematised agitation. It is difficult to understand, therefore, how the undisguised hostility of Mr. Parnell can prove more formidable to a Minister sure of his position and of his principles, than was that of the more wary and wily agitator of former days. The fact is, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are constantly wavering between two sets of opinions and two sets of principles when dealing with this new manifestation of the old Irish difficulty. A Conservative Government is sure of the support of at all events the Conservative elements of Irish society, because it resists with all its might proposals of change. It is a *gouvernement de combat*, and fights the devil and all his works without any misgivings whatever. Up to the hour when it surrenders everything, as Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington surrendered the fortress of ascendency in 1829, it knows no parleying with traitors; it prosecutes, imprisons, and even hangs them without fear or favour, and it excites no particular animosity when doing so, because everybody understands that it is acting consistently, in strict accordance with its avowed principles. But with Liberal Governments, matters are no longer the same. Mr. Gladstone lays down the axiom that Ireland ought to be governed according to Irish ideas, but when it comes to the point, he prefers to govern her according to his own. His views are those of a statesman of great intellectual capacity, and of great experience, but of no special knowledge of Ireland or of Irish sentiment. At the time when it was the general belief in London, of Liberals and Conservatives alike, that the passing of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill would at all events settle the Irish Land question for good and all no one in Ireland, whether Land Leaguer or landlord, believed that it would do anything of the kind. Mr. Matthew Arnold had, we think, a clearer insight into the conditions of the problem to be solved, when he opined that to appease public opinion in Ireland the first step requisite was to effect the punitive expropriation of those few landlords whose gross misuse of the powers given them had endangered the whole social fabric. The measure actually passed did not give this satisfaction to public sentiment, while it was open, at all events to the imputation of interfering with the property and the rights of all landlords, good and bad alike. Consequently the democratic majority of the nation were neither satisfied nor altogether reassured, while the Conservative minority were rendered furious by what they regarded as simple spoliation. t is no wonder then that the Land Act s not worked the change in Ireland h Mr. Gladstone himself expected. He ged to repeat the language of Sir Stafford Northcote, who asked the other day for new rigour in enforcing the law and upholding public peace. The worst of it is, that while a policy of rigour and repression would be regarded by those directly subjected to its operation as the legitimate and natural outcome of Conservative principles, it will excite the bitterest animosity when applied by a Government which bound itself to govern in accordance with Irish ideas. However, the first duty of any Government is to uphold the law and maintain public peace. Upon that point all parties are agreed, and whatever support Mr. Gladstone's or any other Government may require for the purpose will be freely accorded. It would be well for Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to take this fact into timely consideration; he and they ought to ponder over the fable—to which Lord Lytton in vain drew the attention of Shere Ali—of the Brazen Pot and the Earthen Pipkin. A collision between the two is sure to be disastrous to the weaker vessel.

WE do not remember that Mr. West himself said any worse things about the Deccan Relief Act than are to be found in the long apologetic letter by "Free Land," for which we found room on Saturday. Indeed, we are not sure that the prophet who, as some people will have it, came to curse, was not kinder to the measure than his critic. Mr. West's attack was "scathing;" but it was an attack on precisely those features of the Bill which "Free Land" himself characterizes, or rather alludes to, as "patent defects." And the "germs of good" which Mr. West is somewhat strangely accused of "blighting" while he speaks of them—as if he were endowed with a kind of legislative evil eye—go far more in extenuation of the faults which both writers deplore than anything "Free Land" is able to add to them. "Free Land" desiderates, as we all do, a fair and impartial trial for the Act. But he must pardon us for saying that his own mind is made up on the subject. To say that an Act whose defects are "patent" must not be said to have wholly "failed" because "it has never yet been set in complete working order," is to make an apology of the true official stamp. Heaven deliver the ryot from the "complete working order," without which, we are asked to believe, no amount of evidence of failure can be listened to.

As to the failure which has already, as we believe, occurred, "Free Land" does, we take it, injustice to Mr. West's position. He himself admits that he hears every day—what Mr. West says he also hears—that "the most conspicuous consequence of the Act has been to oust the money-lender from his place by means of a one-sided remedy which has extinguished credit in making the ryot irresponsible. The *whole class* of those who furnished capital to the cultivator have, with a *very few exceptions*, closed their business, and except when retained by the hope of recovering some portion of the money due, or at the suit of their own creditors, they intend to leave." This, as "Free Land" says, is a "sweeping assertion," or, rather, it would be that if any one put it forward as a proved fact. But no one has. What we say—and in this we were borne out by what has reached Mr. West—is that the "general opinion" that this, or something like it, is what has happened, is so strong that the public are entitled to a careful and impartial inquiry into the facts of the case. "General opinion," we may grant "Free Land," is a thing on which neither Mr. West nor any other judge would care to convict a man. But if a man were to fall under a "general opinion" that he had committed a murder, there can, we presume, be no doubt that he would have to stand and give some account of himself. An inquiry by competent persons unconnected with the Government of Bombay is what we ask for. And what Government, we hear, are prepared to give us is an investigation by that eminent authority, the Inspector-General of Stamps, who has been set the task of showing m an increase in the returns of his office, which is due almost entirely to the Act itself, that the business of money-lending is as flourishing as ever in the Deccan!

MR. WEST is not the only Indian judge who has recently given gratifying evidence of the broad views he takes of the duties incumbent on Englishmen, as Englishmen, in India, and the notice of Mr. Justice Cunningham's books on *India and its Rulers* which appeared in a recent *Saturday Review* may be commended to those, if there be any such, who think that the whole duty of an English official here is to draw his pay, do his work, and hold his tongue *except* when he has something good to say of a Government measure. The reviewer dwells on the difference in the relative positions of the English and the Indian judge. The former, though he has the same inherent right to make his voice heard in the national counsels as any other citizen, is, as a matter of prudence, debarred from taking part in the strife of politics. The passions that ebb and flow in the sea of English public life fill and refill all the channels of his own existence; and he could not mix in the fray without losing more as a judge than the State could gain from his services. It is different, as the Saturday Reviewer remarks, with the Indian judge. Like all other Englishmen here, he sits in a great measure apart from the civilization whose movements he watches with an interest which is exactly proportioned to the breadth of his own nature and the keenness of his own sympathy. But the interest is under no temptation to run into passion. There can be nothing like partizanship where "all are for the State," where the one aim of all Englishmen is to further by their individual efforts the transformation of India in civilization. Let the Indian judge then, says the reviewer, only deliver "justice impartially to white and black, to Anglo-Saxon, talukdar, and tenant, and he may write and say what he likes. In fact, it is almost impossible that a man of active sympathies and liberal education should not take more than a mere judicial interest in the knotty questions which are constantly rising to the top of the vast ocean of Indian litigation. The devolution of property, the absurdities of Hindu and Mahomedan law, the influence of different systems of landed tenure on the well-being of the people, the trammels and tyranny of caste, the revelations of police-courts, the insight into agricultural life disclosed by 'judicial rents,' which have been fixed in Indian law courts for nearly ninety years past, the evils of deficient as well as of excessive and needless legislation, are all subjects on which we should welcome the opinion of high judicial officers, sufficiently secure by their very position against temptations to venomous and embittering controversy, and yet not too far removed from sympathy with hard-worked magistrates and oppressed but silent tillers of the soil."

WE regret to hear that the case of the young Maharaja of Kolhapore has taken a turn for the worse, just as there appeared to be grounds to hope that his mental affection had yielded to treatment. The Maharaja seemed to benefit greatly by his residence at Mahableshwar last hot weather. He was able to go about the station and receive the visits of chiefs resident there who had previously known him. He was several times in company with the Governor, and constantly met other residents in his walks and drives. All seemed going well with him. It being reported by the medical officer that his mental and bodily health was restored, he returned to Kolhapore before the commencement of the monsoon. But latterly he has become violent, and Dr. McConaghy was sent from Poona to see him. Dr. McConaghy has reported that his case has changed from melancholia to acute mania, susceptible, however, of comparatively lucid intervals under quieting treatment. The Government has now under its consideration the steps that may be rendered necessary by this unfortunate development of His Highness's malady, and its decision will shortly be announced.

THE S. S. AFRICA.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Limited, have kindly sent to us for publication a copy of the following telegram from the company's Tellichery agents, Messrs. Hinde and Co. The message is dated 8th October, 9-46 o'clock, and states:—"Lindsay reports Africa's condition favourable for raising. Diver examined starboard side yesterday; no damage apparent. Swell too heavy for examining port side; hoped to examine this morning. Pumps being taken on board; expect commence pumping to-day."

Mr Lindsay is the engineer in charge of Captain Burn's pumps, which were sent to the s. s. Africa from Galle in the Sirdhana.

It appears the Africa ran ashore in the dark while attempting to make a comparatively unfrequented port called Badagara, where her captain had received special orders to call to take up some goods. When it was found that she was hard and fast and could not be got off by reversing the engines or hauling on an anchor thrown out astern seaward, the passengers were taken ashore and landed at a village called Tricody, whence they procured conveyance by carts to Badagara, and afterwards to Tellicherry, one of the regular places of call for British India steamers. The fishermen considered the position of the Africa a dangerous one, as even in the calmest weather the swell is very strong, and though she lies on a soft spot she is said to be surrounded by rocks. There were five passengers on board when the steamer struck:—Mr. and Mrs. Challis and child, bound for Bombay; Mr. Bradshaw, for Mangalore; Major Western, for Cannanore; and Mr. Milligan, for Tellicherry.

A PUCKA BUNDOBUST.

THERE is a story told of a gentleman who was going over a large button manufactory in Birmingham. As he moved about the building, his attention was attracted towards a man who was employed in giving the finishing touch to the buttons. This man, as he laid down each button in a completed state, said with much earnestness, "D—n the man that wears this button." Anxious to know the meaning of this curious ceremony, which was never varied, the gentleman asked the button-maker why he thus consigned to perdition the future unknown wearers of his handiwork. "Well, Sir," replied the mechanic, "the fact is, these buttons are so flimsily and badly made, that they will soon break, and the man that wears them is sure to say, 'D—n the man that made these buttons;' so as I turn off each one, I just say, 'D—n the man that wears this button,' and so you see, Sir, I give him as good as he gives me." This ingenious device of the button-maker for anticipating possible curses, surely deserves to come under the head of a "pucka bundobust," of which there are so many ardent votaries in this country. Most of us can number among our friends one or more of those highly ingenious persons who spend their lives in making elaborate arrangements about trifles. Such a man is bound to have his things different from his neighbours, and even in the smallest details he is "pucka" in a most uncompromising fashion. As he sits down to write a note, he points with pride to his writing-table which is made from a pattern originated by himself. It has such an ingenious complication of drawers and arrangements for keeping letters, etc., that he never can find any particular document he wants without a search that lasts half the morning. His inkstand is a marvel of ingenuity, and if he were not always forgetting the trick of opening it, it would doubtless be very useful. But the pride of his life is his tonga, which he fondly declares to be the most pucka and perfect vehicle in India. It has, among other improvements, a moveable hood, which can be moved about at will by the driver, so as always to afford shelter from the rays of the sun. By some little hitch in the machinery, however, this moveable top suddenly descended on its deviser's head one morning, as he was driving gaily round the station, and there he lay, helplessly jammed and half-smothered, at the bottom of the tonga, and firmly wedged in by the moveable top. The ponies, released from restraint, galloped briskly off; and half an hour afterwards, when the tonga, with its owner, was pulled out of a deep ditch, he was found much bruised, but still full of explanations and excuses for the eccentric conduct of the moveable top. He has a turning lathe at home, and has made an easy chair of such surprising capabilities that it is not only a bed by night and a chair by day, but with the assistance of one single plank of wood, it becomes a dining-table for four. It is true that on the only occasion on which it was used for that purpose, it collapsed in the middle of dinner, and there was a general smash of everything. Still, as this accident was clearly shown by the inventor to have arisen from one of the guests incautiously moving his leg and knocking down the principal support of the chair-table, this does not detract from the merit of the invention.

One of the greatest enthusiasts in the matter of a "pucka bundobust" that I ever had the pleasure of knowing was Major Fads, who has now retired, but who used to belong to the well-known Bombay Rangers. About the time of the Malta expedition the Rangers were in a little up-country station, and were ordered to be ready to march down country, *en route* for Malta, in ten days' time. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, the Major began to make a thoroughly "pucka bundobust" about his letters and papers. He wrote a letter of instructions to the Head Post Office that covered a whole sheet of foolscap, giving them what he fondly termed "an approximate idea" of the date of the regiment leaving Blankpore, of its arriving in Bombay, of its calling in at Aden, its passage through the canal, and its final arrival at Malta. Having completed this document, he brought it over to my bungalow and read it to me; and so highly delighted was he with it, both on account of its beauty of expression and lucidity of explanation, that he offered to let me take a copy of it, so that by inserting my own name and address, I might share the benefit of this admirable arrangement. Though I was profuse in my thanks, I declined this kind offer, and Major Fads left my bungalow a good deal put out at my refusing, and muttering about the folly of people who were too lazy to make "a pucka bundobust" even about their letters and papers. It was about five days after this that Major Fads, who was a little, eager, youthful-looking man of forty, came over to my bungalow in a tremendous hurry, and said: "Did you get a paper from Bombay to-day?" "Yes," said I, "here it is; did'nt yours come?" "No," he replied. "Deuced odd. This is the first time such a thing has happened. Deuced odd." And off he hurried at speed. However, neither the next day, nor the next, did any letters or papers come for him; and the third day the English mail arrived. Still not even a post-card for Major Fads. To everyone else in the regiment came that pleasant weekly supply of English letters and English papers that makes mail-day up-country such an event in the week. But Major Fads, who had a more extensive correspondence than anyone in the Presidency, was letter-less and paperless. He was furious. He rushed off to our local post-office, where he shook his fist at the postmaster, and called him so many bad names that the worthy Baboo seriously meditated complaining to the General Sahib. He wrote a highly sarcastic letter to the authorities of the Head Post Office, in which he "was at a loss to understand" the reason why he had received no letters, and he concluded that he had "yet to learn" where was the boasted efficiency of the Postal Department. To this epistle, the composing of which gave Major Fads the most intense delight, the postmaster returned a very courteous reply, stating that some days back a letter of instructions had been received from Major Fads in regard to his letters and papers, and the letter had been understood to mean that the said letters and papers should all be sent to Aden, whither they had been despatched accordingly. The communication ended by regretting the mistake that had occured, and stating that the postal authorities at Aden had been written to, to send all letters and papers for Major Fads back to Bombay at once. When this letter reached the regiment we were well on our march to Bombay, and the Major was in despair. "Good heavens!" he said, "by the time my letters and papers reach Bombay, I shall be at Aden. It's the most infernal shame; it's, it's—"

"It's a pucka bundobust, Fads, my boy," said Captain Blunt. "All the rest of us have our letters as usual."

Well, to make a long story short, we embarked the day after arriving in Bombay, and when we got to Aden, Major Fads found that all his correspondence had been returned to the former place. Nor was it until three weeks after that the long lost letters and papers turned up, and to our intense delight the Major was not allowed to take possession of them without paying a small fortune for extra postage.

But Major Fads is far from being a solitary or even rare specimen of his class. Who does not know the man who is going out into the districts for ten days' shooting, and who insists on packing up his own provisions and kit because "native servants are such fools, you know." When he arrives at his first camping-ground, he finds he can't have a brandy and soda, which, after a twenty-mile ride, he is dying for, because he has clean forgotten all about soda-water; and after reluctantly deciding that he must be content with brandy-and water, and waiting for it a quarter of an hour, his butler comes in with the doleful intelligence that he can't open the brandy-bottle because "Master forget cork-i-screw." His pleasure is not increased when he prepares for bed, by finding that he has omitted to bring any sleeping garments, and he sorrowfully thinks that after all there must be something in that old proverb about keeping a dog and barking oneself.

S.

AN ASTONISHING THUNDERSTORM.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent, writing to us under date, Oct. 5, says:—"Your readers may care to have a short account of a remarkable thunderstorm which we had here to-day. The morning was clear and pleasant, but towards midday steady rain set in, and the sky assumed that dull, leaden appearance which usually portends a wet afternoon. About one o'clock we were startled by one of the most awful peals of thunder I ever heard. There had been no preliminary grumbling of the celestial artillery, as is the case in most thunderstorms. Without (to put it tersely) any premonitory symptoms, there was a lucid flash, followed instanter by such a roar of sound that everything in the house quivered. Myself and a friend were at lunch at the time, and we dropped our knives and forks, and gazed at each other in blank amazement. The suddenness of the thunderclap, which appeared to travel round the house, as if bent on effecting an entrance somewhere, shook our self-complacency, as well as our crockery. Recovering from our speechless amazement, we were about to venture a remark upon the peculiarity of electrical storms, when there was a flash and a bang that fairly made us jump out of our chairs. If you can conceive what effect one of the 12-ton guns in Bombay, fired under your bed-room window when you did not expect it, would have on you, you will be able to form a faint idea of what that second clap of thunder was like. In less than a minute it was followed by a third, fourth, and a fifth, each one, if possible, more alarming than the last. I am almost prepared to swear that I could hear the hiss and crackle of the electric fluid as it descended through the air; and there was a smell 'as if,' to adopt Hamlet, 'h—ll itself had breathed forth contagion to the upper world.' The storm passed away as suddenly as it had begun. I think there were in all seven or eight thunderclaps; the ninth was a comparatively insignificant grumble, miles away. The storm, while it lasted, from five to eight minutes, was one of the grandest, heart-quaking, house-shaking things I ever had the fortune to experience. I hear that the children at one of the schools were in shrieks and convulsions while it lasted; and a believer in that delusive old person, Mrs. Shipton, was heard to say that 'it'—the winding up of creation—'had come at last.'"

BARODA AND NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The native newspapers—that is to say, those conducted by natives—have of late been writing frequently and voluminously upon Baroda affairs. That they should take a deep interest in the concerns of so important a Native State is natural enough. But some of these newspapers have, unfortunately, gone so far astray, that thoughtful native gentlemen have felt genuine regret and chagrin at this flagrant prostitution of the Press for purposes so alien to those for which the Press was designed by human wisdom and political sagacity. The worst feature is that it augurs very unfavourably for the future.

The main aim of the Press, obviously, is to diffuse correct information and correct opinions. It might not always be possible to fulfil this end to absolute perfection. Yet the public writers should use their utmost exertions to make the nearest possible approach to the ideal. This is so elementary a truth that the degree of this approximation furnishes an exact measure of the worth of any and every journal, whether conducted by Europeans or natives. The closer the ideal is kept in view, the more useful and the more influential will the Press be; and a Press that fairly commands public confidence in this respect is the precursor or indicator of that political development which has for its ultimate object the government of the country in the best interests of the people.

It follows, of course, that every native writer who materially strays from this object materially injures his native country. The spectacle which some of these writers are at this moment presenting is, I apprehend, calculated to sadly impede the future political progress of India. It is calculated to give rise to some very serious and unpleasant questions. For example, one of these questions is: Has the time really come for beneficially abolishing the Vernacular Press Act? Another such question is: Is any native, without any sort of guarantee for moral and intellectual qualification, to be allowed from day to day to spread broadcast over the land false information and false views, while civilized communities take care to specially license even the sellers of medicines, of intoxicating liquors, and of such other comparatively minor things? A third question may be: Is there not some deep-seated defect in the existing educational system of British India, as it turns out, at great expense and trouble, a number, among others, of superficially educated natives with the only too conspicuous characteristics of daring unscrupulousness, of violent discontent, of restless and revolutionary ideas, of boundless vanity, and of a disposition to take advantage of any opportunity to upset order, peace, and security?

These are a few general reflections offered for the earnest consideration of those concerned, and offered with the best motives. I hope they will excite thought and circumspection. But the effect will depend on any remnant of common-sense which may still be found in those who are in view.

Returning to Baroda particularly, permit me to declare here that it has been the object of enormous misrepresentation of late in some of the native newspapers. It is certain that motives of no ordinary intensity have been at work. What those motives are may be best left to the conjectural capacity of those who have some acquaintance with the fertility of the factious and unscrupulous elements which abound in native courts, and which spread their ramifications beyond; and Baroda, be it remembered, is historically the favourite home of "khatpat." Happily, however, human nature is so constituted that falsehood and misrepresentation are short-lived. They carry the germs of death within themselves. They are killed with certainty by time and truth.

A TRUE MAHRATTA PATRIOT.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be a pity if the subject of agricultural banks, so ably put forth by Mr. Wedderburn, were allowed to drop. Its importance cannot be over-rated, so far at least as ryotwari districts are concerned. At the same time it seems to involve difficulties and doubts which could best be dealt with after full inquiry by experts. May I suggest that the Government should appoint a committee (or two committees, one for the Deccan, and the other for Gujerat) to report on the feasibility or otherwise of establishing agricultural banks, and, if there be no insurmountable difficulties, to draw up a detailed scheme? The committees should be composed of official and non-official persons, English and native. Among the official members should be one or two subordinate judges, for the reason that of all district officials, sub-judges have the best opportunities of knowing the pecuniary transactions of the ryot with his sowcar. The committees will, of course, take into consideration the reasons for the failure of the Tuccavi Act. Even if the result of the inquiries be unfavourable to the establishment of agricultural banks, it would be useful to know this.

Oct. 5. K. S.

THE NEW GARDEN ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETT

SIR,—I am sorry to see that Sir James Ferg does not study your columns so closely as he Did he do so, we should have had Mr. Woodrow here to take charge of the new University g ere now. If, however, Government won't inte can we not bring in some local talent to prevent the Army Clothing, or the Marine Survey Department, working their wicked will with what oug to be the most telling bit of gardening in the city? What is Rienzi Walton about? His location is only next door but one lower down, and surely his artistic soul must be grieved by the wretched attempts at gardening which he passes at least twice a day. In my last letter I appealed to Government, apparently without avail. I now appeal to Mr. Walton. Should he also fail me, I shall go on suggesting the various other "powers that be," until I perceive that some notice is taken of my remarks, or your columns are closed to

JEREMIAH.

THE WARNING TO PRACTICAL JOKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much grieved at the correspondence carried on in your journal over my unfortunate son's case. I should be obliged if you will kindly allow me to state that directly the accident occurred I consulted our Civil Surgeon, who pronounced the lad to be hopelessly blind, but for my own satisfaction, he advised me to take him to Bombay and consult Messrs. Harris and Lawrence, who were specialists in eye diseases. They, after examination, gave the same hopeless opinion, but stated that if an operation for removal of the injured lenses was performed, the lad would possibly be enabled to obtain a perception of light, if the sensibility of the other part of the eye was ever restored. Before consenting to the operation being performed, I satisfied myself as to their qualifications; and I may state that the operation, which was performed (under chloroform) by Mr. St. Lawrence, although a delicate and difficult one was smartly and efficiently done. I should have no hesitation whatever in again allowing this gentleman to operate on either my own or any member of my family's eyes should, unfortunately, there ever be cause.

THE FATHER OF CHARLES R—

Oct. 7.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road,

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC AT WARREE BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In forwarding the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Conder, I beg to state that by the proposed alteration in hours of business for goods traffic in Bombay, the merchants of Bombay will be compelled to pay higher rates to cartmen for removing goods from the railway premises, and request you to be kind enough to lay before the public, through the medium of your valuable journal, the loss and inconvenience the merchants will have to bear owing to the proposed alterations. You are aware that the time allowed for removal of goods is not sufficient, and consequently they have asked over and over again for an extension of the time for removal of goods.—I remain, &c.,

LUKHAMSEE NAPPOO,
Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Native Merchants' Association,
Bombay, Oct. 8.

(*Copy.*)

The Bombay Native Merchants' Asssociation.
To HENRY CONDER, Esq., General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your notice, dated the 1st October instant, which appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd October instant, thereby notifying the hours for despatch of goods and for delivery of goods, the Managing Committee of the Association desire me to observe that the alteration in the hours thereby notified is a step not in any way in the interests of the mercantile community, which the Association represents, and which both the Association and yourself, as has been frequently observed before, are bound to see to, but one calculated still more to put the mercantile community to great, nay irreparable, loss and inconvenience in regard to removal of their goods, in regard to which they have, as you are aware, all along been loudly complaining to you, as you need not be reminded that by the correspondence addressed to you on behalf of the Association (*vide* their letters dated the 26th April and 13th May, 1881), they have been seeking over and over again for an extension of the time for removal of the goods to 48 hours, which would virtually give them, as therein observed, only twenty-six working hours, and which was simply, it need not be repeated, what they were assured would be done. And yet the same was not granted, but the present system of allowing (14) fourteen hours continued at which even, you are also aware, they have been and are complaining, as affording not such an ample time for taking delivery of the goods as the merchants required.

By the alteration proposed, you will perceive, only eleven hours are allowed them, but they will virtually get thereby not more than seven or eight hours, for they are not informed of the arrival of the goods until the following day of the arrival, as the checking of the unloading memos is delayed (which is entirely owing to want of expedition on the part of the Goods Inspector's establishment), and even on the following day it is not until 10 or 11 a. m. that such information is received by them, so that after receipt of such information steps would be taken to remove the goods before 5 P. M., the altered hour now proposed to be fixed by your notice; and the Committee indeed think it would be too much to expect the mercantile community to be prepared to carry on their trade, with profit and every facility, with such strict conditions as the proposed alterations in the hours notified impose, in regard to removal of the goods.

The Committee therefore desire me to request you to reconsider the advisability, of your withdrawing the proposed alteration in the hours of despatch and delivery of goods, as advertised, by not bringing it into operation, but of continuing the present system, which is certainly to be preferred to the one advertised.—I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

LUKHAMSEE NAPPOO,
Honorary Secretary.

Oct. 8.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

SEVERAL matches were played during last week. Monday being a holiday, it was arranged that a handicap match of two rounds of the links should be played, and for this eighteen members entered. The morning, however, turned out so very wet that the match had to be postponed until the afternoon, when a scratch round was played. Mr. Macrae, with a score of 62, less 3 points, tied with Mr. Oliver, who did the round in 59; and on playing off on Wednesday morning, Mr. Macrae won with a total of 62, against Mr. Oliver's 64.

On Wednesday morning the final round of a four-some match, which had been going on for the past fortnight, was played; the pairs being Mr. Arnot and Mr. Dawson against Mr. Arthur and Mr. McLaren. The first round was halved, and a second had consequently to be played. This Messrs. Arnot and Dawson won from their opponents by 3 holes up and 2 to play.

On Friday and Saturday the first rounds for the "Silver" Medal were played. This very handsome medal is the original medal of the Royal Bombay Golf Club, and on one side it bears the inscription "Bombay Golf Club. Founded 1842. H. H. Glass, Esq., Captain." The conditions under which the medal is played for are: Two rounds, for which the players will be handicapped, are to be played monthly in the first week of each month, the winner to retain the medal for one month. At the end of six months, the player who has won the medal oftenest will retain it. If two or more players tie at the end of the six months, they will play two rounds for the final possession of the medal. The entrance fees, which are fixed by the players, go to the winner in each month.

Mr. Dawson, with a score of 66, less 7 points, led after the first morning's play; but Mr. Melvin's round of 59 on Saturday morning brought him off winner by one point from Mr. Dawson. The following are the scores:—

	1st round	2nd round	Total	Pts.	Total
W. F. Melvin	63	59	122	scr.	122
J. Dawson	66	71	137	14	123
W. Arnot	63	64	127	scr.	127
L. B. Ker	83	84	167	40	127
T. A. Elliot	74	68	142	14	128
J. S. Chrystal	65	70	135	6	129
G. McLaren	74	71	145	14	131
G. Oliver	63	68	131	scr.	131
H. R. Greaves	80	93	173	40	133
J. Stiven	71	74	145	10	135
F. O. Bridgeman	81	80	161	24	137
A. Arthur	74	67	141	scr.	141
F. M. Flower	99	91	190	30	160
A. G. Harrison	76 retired.				
F. C. Macrae	absent.				
J. S. B[illegible]	retired.				
W. A. Bankier	absent.				
R. Roberts	absent.				

CRICKET MATCH AT QUETTA.

OFFICERS *versus* N. C. O. AND MEN 2ND BATTN. GLOSTER REGIMENT.

THIS match was played at Quetta on September 22nd. For the officers, Mr. French played a fine innings of 83, and the largest total ever made in this station was compiled.—Score:—

N. C. O. AND MEN.

1st Innings.

Pte. Prestage, ct. Fane bd. Charlton	16
Corporal Doyle, ct. Ramsey bd. Charlton	4
Pte. Brooker, st. Young bd. Baxter	21
Corporal Hinds, ct. Baxter bd. Hervey	16
Pte. Worthing, bd. Charlton	18
Col. Sergt. Norman, bd. Charlton	0
Pte. J. Henshaw, ct. Jutman bd. Charlton	10
" T. Henshaw, ct. Charlton bd. Baxter	1
Sergt. Major Sargant, l. b. w. bd. Charlton	3
Pte. Price, bd. Baxter	2
" Coulston, st. Young bd. Baxter	5
" Mitheringham, not out	0
Byes 5, leg Byes 7	12
Total..	108

OFFICERS.

1st Innings.

Hon'ble R. French, st. Hinds bd. Norman	83
Surgeon Charlton, run out	2
C. F. Baxter, bd. Prestage	24
C. Young, bowled Doyle	45
S. Humphrey, bd. Hinds	42
K. McLaren, bd. Brooker	58
C. Hervey, bd. Doyle	15
Major Ramsey, ct. Price bd. Brooker	6
Capt. Christer, not out	16
E. Peel, not out	18
Lt. Col. Fane, } did not bat	
W. M. Jutman }	
Byes 32, leg byes 4, w. balls 2	38
Total..	347

GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1881.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	27,32,803	29,70,364	57,03,167
Exports	12,931	19,93,532	20,06,463
Net Imports	27,19,872	9,76,832	36,96,704
FIRST 5 MONTHS.			
Imports	1,61,48,981	1,58,08,668	3,19,57,649
Exports	50,656	62,78,036	63,28,692
Net Imports	1,60,98,325	95,30,632	2,56,28,957

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1881.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	46,841	3,57,646	4,04,487
Coined & Examined.	7,45,686	6,10,522	13,56,208
FIRST 5 MONTHS.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	26,66,002	10,51,703	37,17,705
Coined & Examined.	32,41,459	13,22,963	45,64,422

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 7TH OCTOBER 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg.. Fah. .... 29·782
Temperature of the Air.............. 82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.............. 78·0
Dew Point.............. 76·4
Relative humidity of Air.............. ·830
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).. 1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.). 86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m) .... 77·2
General Direction of Wind* ......N, ENE, ESE, WNW NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.............. 226
Fall of Rain*.............. 0·00
Total fall during month.............. 4·17
" " " year.............. 72·95
*From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

Sirdar Muhamad Yusaf Khan is reported to have left Kabul on the 2nd for Gorish with some Kabul and Herati regiments, a few guns, and some Turkestan sowars and irregulars.

Reports have reached Kandahar that the Wardaks and Jaguri Hazaras have plundered Ghuzni.

The Amir is forming Kandahar regiments, which will probably be sent to Kabul.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 8.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes details of the Amir's Girishk force, which is stated to be as follows :—Two Kabuli and two Herati infantry regiments, four guns, one cavalry regiment, and one thousand irregulars.

News [illegible]disturbances at Ghuzni has reached Kandahar, from which place troops will probably be sent shortly.

Sartip Nūr Mahomed, one of the most powerful chiefs of Southern Afghanistan, and who has all along been conspicuous against the Amir's cause, has sent a message to the Amir offering to come and submit. The Amir only replied that he would kill him if he came.

Many fugitives from Ayoub's army have reached Chaman.

Ghazis have damaged the English cemeteries outside Kandahar.

THE STORY ABOUT ENGLISHMEN AT HERAT.

The *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent says the story of English captives at Herat rests on very slender foundation. He telegraphs as follows :—The informant, a sepoy of Jacob's Rifles, states that he and two other Mussulmans were taken prisoners after Maiwand, with four men of the 66th Regiment. The three natives were made slaves, but what became of the soldiers he does not know. It is very unlikely that any English prisoner is alive at Herat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LAND ACT FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said that an Act similar to the Irish Land Act was not needed in England, but that changes were required in the relations between landlords and tenants.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

PROJECTED CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

A Cabinet Council will be held on Wednesday next.

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a banquet at the town hall, Leeds, last night, said that the issue in Ireland at the present time was between law and lawlessness. He contrasted Mr. Parnell's gospel of public plunder, and his degrading and immoral doctrines, with Daniel O'Connell's loyal utterances. He admitted that the passing of the Land Act imposed upon the Government new and special obligations to rigorously enforce the law and uphold public peace. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone appealed to all classes to support the Government at a great and impending crisis.

THE "COTTON CORNER."

The cotton-spinners have abandoned the attempt for a further short time movement.

MR. GLADSTONE AT LEEDS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to addresses from the Northern Chambers of Commerce at Leeds yesterday, said that the Government will not conclude any Treaty of Commerce with France of a retrogressive nature, or sacrifice existing principles.

At a large Liberal meeting in the afternoon, at which upwards of 25,000 people were present, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, in which he severely criticised the Afghan policy of the late Conservative Government, and rejoiced that the British troops had all been withdrawn from Afghanistan except in an outlying corner where peculiar circumstances required them.

He hoped that a steady perseverance in carrying out the Liberal policy would efface some of the most unhappy and scandalous memories which are now sullying the fame of England.

In reference to Egypt he said that our action there had been in accordance with a strict and intimate alliance with France.

In conclusion, speaking of the settlement in the Transvaal, he said that experience might necessitate the introduction of certain amendments, but that the Government will protect the interests of the natives and the dignity of England.

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, OCT. 7.

A French force has occupied the town of Tunis.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE ON KAIROUAN.

TUNIS, OCT. 8.

Owing to the short supply of water, the advance of the French on Kairouan is impeded.

THE CHOLERA AT MECCA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 8.

The Porte has sent a Sanitary Commission to Mecca to inquire into the outbreak of cholera there.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 6th inst.

ADEN, OCT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora left here last evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here last evening.

MALTA, OCT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Compta, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here last evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	72,000	bales.
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	32,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	612,000	"
" " Surats	68,000	"
" " Cotton in London	44,000	"

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been easier.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ do.	6-10½
40's Mule Twist	0-9¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4 " Rupee Paper	83½
4½ " do.	90¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 " French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	51⅞

Departure—Sestos.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, OCT. 9, 3-45 P. M.

Mail-steamer Yangtse, from Aden and Colombo, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 7.

At 10 p.m.	79·3 Farht.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8.

At 6 a.m.	77·6
" 10 a.m.	82·5
" 2 p.m.	85·1
" 4 p.m.	83·2
" 10 p.m.	77·3

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.

At 6 a.m.	76·1
" 10 a.m.	83·1
" 2 p.m.	85·1
" 4 p.m.	82·9

LORD RIPON left Simla on Saturday with a small party, including his Private Secretary and an A.-de-C. for a short journey, which is expected to extend as far as Bagi, beyond Narkanda. His Excellency will probably be absent from Simla, where Lady Ripon remains in the meantime, for a fortnight. The Viceroy will leave Simla for his cold weather tour in the North-West on the 1st November. Besides his staff, His Excellency will be accompanied by Colonel Chesney, Military Secretary to the Government of India, and the Hon'ble C. Grant, Foreign Secretary.

MAJOR SPRING, the head of the Ordnance Department in Bombay, goes home shortly on twelve months' furlough. Captain Johnson, at present stationed at Quetta, we believe, will act for Major Spring during his absence.

CAPTAIN HOTHAM, commander of the Abyssinia turret-ship, has been ordered to Calcutta in connection with a survey of the Tenasserim coast which is about to be undertaken.

THE addition of a company of mounted infantry to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE following officers obtain promotion, consequent on the retirement of Colonel H. A. Taylor, Assistant Commissary-General, namely :—Major W. G. Smith, Major N. F. Parker, Major F. H. Thomas, Captain G. L. Eliot, and Lieutenant H. R. Marrett.

MR. F. CHAMBERS, Meteorological Reporter of Western India, has gone to Poona on three months' leave. Surgeon Major W. Nolan has been appointed to act for him.

A TELEGRAM to a contemporary from Simla states that the *Gazette of India* issued on Saturday contains a Resolution on the subject of resettlements of land revenue, in which the instructions of 1879 to Local Governments to review any re-settlements in progress and contract the work where it did not seem likely to be remunerative are reiterated, and their application extended to other provinces. No further revision of settlement is to be commenced without the sanction of the Government of India. The Resolution lays it down as a general rule that where a resettlement would yield no increase of revenue, or less than a profitable rate of interest on the expenditure, it would be preferable not to enter on it unless special administrative reasons can be shown, such as inequality of the incidence of land revenue. Pending the result of the administrative reforms involved in the programme of the Famine Commission, the Government considers it would be premature to make any forecast of the measures which may be adopted for reducing the work of remeasurement and local inquiry at future settlements, but the "Governor-General in Council requests Local Governments to impress on the executive officers responsible for the continuous maintenance of records which, if properly kept up, would reduce the cost and labour of revising settlements, the great importance he attaches to the proper discharge of this duty."

ANOTHER Simla telegram states that a new rule has been promulgated under which cash payments in advance may be made by newspaper proprietors to the Post Office on account of the postage on newspapers transmitted by inland post, the rates to be—¼ anna for papers not exceeding three tolas ; ½ anna, not exceeding ten tolas ; and ½ anna for every additional ten tolas. Bundles of newspapers may be sent at these rates. Another new rule is that newspapers sent gratuitously to editors or managers of other newspapers—technically known as "exchanges"—are to be exempted from postage.

COLONELS C. W. CHESTER and R. D. Campbell have been confirmed as Commandants of the 26th P. N. I. and 30th P. N. I., respectively.

AN important Resolution on the subject of education, the *Englishman* again states, is likely shortly to make its appearance.

ACCORDING to a private letter received by the *Indo-European Correspondence*, Father Perry, the English Jesuit who was entrusted by the English Government with the direction of the observation of the last Transit of Venus from Kerguelen Island, has received a similar commission for the coming Transit of Venus in December, 1882, accompanied by the first choice of a suitable station ; and Father Perry has chosen Madagascar.

OF Mr. C. J. O'Donnell's removal from Jessore to Mymensing, to which we referred the other day, the *Englishman* says :—The notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* transferring Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, on leave, to Mymensing, when read with other notifications granting leave to his juniors in the service who are shown as officiating joint magistrates, indicates that Mr. O'Donnell has been reduced from the officiating appointment of joint magistrate to that of an assistant magistrate, which is his substantive appointment.

THE *Pioneer* notes that the new Warrant does not seem to provide for the case of an officer of the British service who was on the Staff and seconded when promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in the monster *Gazette*. The Warrant lays down that all lieutenant-colonels appointed to Staff appointments must retire to half-pay. "This, of course, could not have retrospective effect ; but under what ruling have these officers been again seconded—promotions being made in their places, and they remaining on the cadres of their regiments, and so obtaining commands when their time comes round ?"

RECENT inquiries in the North-West Provinces have, it is stated, elicited the fact that forty per cent. of the collectors and joint magistrates do not go into camp at all. And, the *Pioneer* remarks, "yet going into camp is held to be essential to sound district administration, so the calculation referred to is disconcerting."

THE firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., the agents of the New Dhurumsey Mills, two of the partners of which are also directors of the company, obtained at the High Court, on the 11th August last, a rule *nisi* requiring the other directors, Messrs. John Gordon, J. R. Duxbury, and Joomabhoy Lalljee, to shew cause why they should not be restrained from carrying into effect a resolution of the board dated 8th August, 1881, appointing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little solicitors of the company, in substitution of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, who had been the company's solicitors for a long time. Under the articles of association full power and authority were granted to the agents to enter into any agreement, and employ such secretaries, managers, bankers, solicitors, engineers, clerks, &c., as they should think proper, and in like manner to remove from time to time any of those persons from office. By an agreement made between the company and the agents on the 26th August, 1874, the persons constituting for the time being the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., together with their executors, administrators, assigns, &c., were appointed agents for a term of twenty-five years at a certain remuneration ; and it was contended that the change of solicitors made by a majority of the board was a breach of the agreement. At the argument of the rule before Sir Charles Sargent, it was submitted for the directors that the court could not under any circumstances grant an injunction restraining them from carrying the resolution into effect. The agreement with the agents was for personal service, and not one upon which the court could decree either for specific performance or for an injunction. The course taken by the defendants was stated to be within their rights, and very materially beneficial to the interests of the company ; but even supposing that they were wrong, it was argued that the court could not interfere under the present rule. The change of solicitors was said to have been made seeing that Messrs. Crawford and Boevey had been the solicitors of the agents for a long time past, and that questions might in future arise between the agents and the board as to which independent advice should be obtained. The learned judge, in giving judgment on the rule on Saturday last, was of opinion that the directors had, in passing the resolution of the 8th August, 1881, usurped the powers of a general meeting of the shareholders, which was a breach of the agents' agreement. His Lordship, however, referring to the current of judical decisions at home, was of opinion that the court would not enforce by injunction a contract for personal service as existed between the company and the agents. The rule was discharged, without costs ; the three defendants being directed to pay their own costs and the costs of the company. But the end of the dispute between the agents and the directors has not come ; for immediately after his Lordship's judgment was given, the agents applied for and obtained a fresh rule *nisi* requiring the directors to shew cause why the resolution of the 8th August, 1881, should not be treated as *ultra vires* and void. The agents had, on the 6th inst. filed against the directors an amended plaint on behalf of themselves and other shareholders holding more than one-fourth of the shares, who objected to any alteration being made in the memorandum and articles of association of the company.

A QUESTION of some importance to salt merchants, arising under Act XVIII. of 1877, by which the excise duty levied on salt was raised from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, was disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court on Saturday. In November and December, 1877, the plaintiffs in the case, Brito Brothers, made four applications for permission to export salt from Panwell and Oorun, paid the excise duty, got the receipts for it, and registered the application according to the practice then followed in the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. Prior to the 28th December, 1877, they had removed the greater part of the salt, and made arrangements for the removal of the balance ; but the sircarkoon at Oorun, on the abovementioned date, refused to allow the salt to be removed unless additional duty of 11 annas per maund was paid, alleging that it was leviable under Act XVIII., which came into force at sunrise on that date. The plaintiffs paid the enhanced duty under protest ; and filed a suit in the High Court against the Secretary of State for India to recover Rs. 9,096, the amount of the additional duty exacted from them, and Rs. 1,000 as damages. For the defendant it was contended that, by virtue of Act XVIII. of 1877, the plaintiffs became liable to pay an additional excise duty of 11 annas per maund before they could be entitled to remove the salt. The case was originally heard before Mr. Justice Green, who was taken ill before he could prepare his judgment ; and on the evidence then adduced it was subsequently argued by counsel before Sir Charles Sargent in August last. The facts were practically admitted ; and the main question for decision was whether the plaintiffs were liable to pay duty on the salt under the provisions of Act XVIII., that is, Rs. 2-8 instead of Rs. 1-13 only per maund. His Lordship upheld the view contended for by the defendant, but awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 50 as damages : each party to pay their own costs.

BEFORE the evacuation of Kandahar all articles used by the Commissariat Department, which were not worth the carriage back to Quetta, were sold off by public auction. Major Swinhoe, in his report, says :—"Knowing there was a great deal of money in the city, I felt convinced fair prices would be realised ;" and the result was even far above what he expected. It is satisfactory to know that nothing whatever was abandoned, beyond a few maunds of wood and a little food, purposely left for the use of those who relieved the outposts.

MR. BARBOUR, formerly Under-Secretary in the Finance Department, has been at Simla for some time on special duty, the Allahabad paper says, "working out various calculations relating to the incidence of taxation, the general purpose of which will necessarily be shrouded in darkness for some time to come. He has also, we believe, been engaged on *quasi*-actuarial calculations as to the annual supply of new civilians which the necessities of the Indian administration may be expected to absorb in future. The Secretary of State on some former occasions has determined the proper number by guesswork on some unfathomable system of his own—from the results of which serious complications have not infrequently arisen in this country."

H. H. WAJID ALI, the ex-King of Oudh, the *Englishman* says, appears to have been giving offence to the Sunni Mussalmans of Bengal by the publication of a work in which their Khalifas are attacked in what they consider unseemly language. Criminal proceedings are said to have been at one time contemplated ; but the ex-King found it prudent to throw oil on the troubled waters by addressing an apologetic letter to the leading Maulvi of the Sunnis, Hafiz Jumalud-Din, in which he disclaims the authorship of the offensive matter, though admitting that he versified it and circulated the book containing it. Perhaps the most interesting passage in this letter, however, is its last paragraph, in which, after extolling the Sunnis for their zeal, the writer winds up with the complaint that he has to "support a large family with a small income in a foreign country."

A DENIAL which has already been emphatically made is repeated by the *Pioneer* :—"We understand that there is no foundation whatever for the statement recently circulated, to the effect that negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the Rajputana State Railway by the Bombay and Baroda line. Some vague proposals were, indeed, made to Government, not by any Indian railway company, but by a great financial firm at home, which contemplated the purchase of the railway in question ; but it is not likely that the proposal will be entertained."

IN an article on the question of Calcutta judges' salaries, the *Madras Mail* remarks :—"Sir Richard Garth has not added to the strength of an otherwise able protest" (against the proposal to reduce the judges' salaries) "by the introduction of an analogy which is false. In justifying the difference that has always existed between the salaries of officials in Bengal and elsewhere in India, he quotes, as a parallel, the distinction which the Chief Justice of England enjoys as regards the Chief Justices of Ireland and Scotland. He has forgotten, however, that England rules those two countries, the one by right of conquest, and the other by a union which was virtually a tacit acknowledgment of a *force majeure*, and that England exercises the right of imposing on her dominions what laws she thinks fit. Bengal can scarcely be said to rule Madras and Bombay in a similar fashion. Moreover, appeals lie both from Scotland and Ireland to England. But where is the court in Calcutta which can set Sir Charles Turner or Sir Michael Westropp right, supposing, of course, they were ever wrong ? Though at present Bengal may be the most flourishing province, Madras probably has before it a future which, in the years to come, may challenge comparison with all the wealth of the other Presidencies. When that time arrives, let us hope the then Secretary of State will see his way to 'assimilating' the salaries of the Madras High Court judges to the salaries at present enjoyed by the judges in Calcutta."

IT is not yet settled who is to succeed Mr. Whitley Stokes, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes, "but it is not unlikely that Professor Bryce, of Oxford, will have the first refusal, though it is far from certain that he would throw up his Parliamentary career for the sake of the Indian appointment. Nor, despite his great learning and juristical attainments, is he the right man for the post. In the first place, his very pronounced Radicalism is against him, and, in the next, he has had no experience as a legislative draftsman. On the whole, we think that amongst the candidates there is no one who possesses larger claims for the office than Mr. Justice Cunningham, whose versatile talents and indefatigable industry have enabled him to become proficient in almost every branch of the executive administration of the country."

IF the *Pioneer* is correctly informed, the Provincial Governments have even more cause to be grateful for the decentralization Resolution than appears on the face of it. The paper remarks that "the Resolution will not necessarily convey to the reader a clear conception of one great act of justice to the provinces to be accomplished under the present scheme. We understand the fact to be, however, that the Supreme Government proposes to restore to the Provincial Governments the whole of the sixty-seven lakhs taken from them during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 for the purposes of the Afghan War, as described in the 5th paragraph of the recent manifesto. This is a measure of public justice which the Local Governments will no doubt warmly appreciate. The arrangement, it will also be observed, affords one clue to what will be done with the surplus arising from the low opium estimate."

THE command of the 32nd Pioneers has, the *Englishman* notes, now been vacant for over two-and-a-half years ; the late Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fellowes, having died in camp on the Hun Pass during the retirement of General (now Sir Michael) Biddulph's force in April, 1879. Lieutenant-Colonel Crookshank, 2nd Assistant to Government in the Military Department, who had been attached to the regiment as officiating 2nd-in-Command since the 10th January, succeeded to the officiating appointment of Commandant on 10th April, but was compelled to proceed to England on medical certificate in September, 1880. Then came Brevet Major J. M. Trotter from the 25th October till 1st July this year. He in his turn was succeeded by Major Hodgson, of the regiment, until the 18th July, when the Commander-in-Chief appointed Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Channer, V.C., Wing Commander 29th N. I., to officiate as Commandant, as Major Hodgson's services had been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government. It is presumed that the permanent command is being kept for Major C. E. Bates, the 2nd-in-Command, an officer who has done good service and who is now in England on sick leave ; but in such cases a certain limit must be given, and it is only fair to the officers of the regiment and the regiment itself that this should be done, for, however good the officiating commandants may be, they cannot take the same interest in or feel the same towards the regiment as a permanent commanding officer. Since April, 1879, the regiment has had five commanding officers. Major Bates, who went home seriously ill, has obtained another extension of six months, making three years' leave in all, and it is very doubtful whether he will ever return to this country. It is to be hoped, therefore, our contemporary thinks, that those in authority will see the necessity of at once filling up the vacancy.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(9th October, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean elocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·837	83·0	W S W	16	0·00
Surat	·903	82·6	N N W	6	0·00
Bombay	·900	83·1	N W	12	0·00
Ratnagiri	·903	82·8	W N W Fresh.	..	0·00
Karwar	·896	80·1	W Modt.	..	0·00
Mangalore	·907	81·9	Calm.	3	0·00
Calicut	Not received.				
Cochin	·903	85·0	N W	1	0·31
Masulipatam	·812	89·0	N	..	0·00
Madras	·845	89·0	W	4	0·00
Negapatam	·862	86·0	W	6	0·15

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Band, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 8th :—Britton Hall, from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th :—Inchulva (s), to Liverpool ; Tewkesbury, Moulmein ; Persia, Calcutta ; Rossija (s), Liverpool ; Loch Rannoch (s), Bassein. Yesterday :—Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Eliten	Kuhner.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	Happy Thoughts	E. H. Prout.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Godfrey.
Quadrille	Potpourri	Auber.
Galop	Round Oak	Henvel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchulva left the dock on Saturday.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Muhadoo Gungajee, a mill labourer employed at the Colaba Land and Mill Company, accidentally got two fingers of his hand crushed in the mill machinery.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,804, the daily average being 160. There were 923 new admissions. Of the total number, 1,573 were vaccinated during the month.

THE THAKORE OF WADWAN.—The young Thakore of Wadwan, who was recently installed on the *gaddi*, has lost his second wife, and is now a widower, a somewhat uncommon social situation for an Indian prince. He was married to two ladies not long ago, both of whom are now dead.

MARRIAGE IN PARSEE HIGH LIFE.—A marriage in high life among the Parsees took place on Friday last. A sister of the present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was married to a son of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir, Revenue Commissioner for Alienations in the Gaekwar's service. There was a large gathering of Parsees at "Mazagon Castle" on the occasion.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of a Mahomedan, name unknown, who was found lying dead on the rocks at Colaba abreast of the Lunatic Asylum. The verdict was that the body of the deceased was found amongst the rocks at Upper Colaba below high-water mark, in an advanced state of decomposition, but that there was no evidence to say how the deceased came by his death.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.— A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Gopall Ruttonsee, aged forty years, who accidently fell from a window on the second storey of his house in Bajee Palla-street, and who died half an hour after his admission into hospital. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the second storey of a house.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Boodun Hussein Mygam, a servant to Ebramjee Adumjee, a dealer in brass-ware, &c., and Nowla Praga, a noted character, dealer in copper and brass-ware, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan,—prisoner No. 1 of stealing sixty-seven brass plates, valued at Rs. 25, the property of his master, and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to six months' similar imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC SERVANT IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY.—On Saturday last Seedick Arab was charged, at the instance of Acting Superintendent McGuire, of the Mahim Division, before Mr. P. Ryan, with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his functions. It appears that Ramjee Ramchunder, a Municipal bill-collector, on Friday last was endeavouring to execute four warrants on account of water-rates that were entrusted to him for execution against Ahmed Bia, a dyer at Wadala, when prisoner, a servant to Ahmed Bia, resisted him in every possible manner in the execution of his duty while he (complainant) was removing several packets of die in satisfaction of the debt due to the Municipality. He was fined Rs. 10.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AT AHMEDABAD.—The Hindus of Ahmedabad are dissatisfied with their women-kind for the excessive amount of crying and other symbols of grief which they persist in displaying on melancholy occasions in public. Nagar Sett Premabhai and his caste are stated to believe that their caste-women indulge in this pastime to a pernicious extent ; and they held, last Thursday night, a public meeting, where, in solemn conclave assembled, they adopted certain rules intended to restrict the mode and measure of the public exhibition of grief which their ladies should be permitted to make on certain sad occasions. An Ahmedabad paper, in noticing the proceedings of the meeting in question, reminds those concerned that like attempts previously made proved ineffectual, as the caste-women would not consent to a diminution of their "crying rights."

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—A meeting of the first and second-class members of this library was held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday, the 8th October, 1881, at 5 p. m. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee presided. There were eleven first-class and thirty second-class members present. The honorary secretary read the proceedings of the last annual general meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. Ratnagar was then called upon by the chairman to move the remaining alterations proposed by him in the present existing rules of the library. The library is open from 6 a. m. till 8 p. m. Mr. Ratnagar proposed that the library should be open for reading and reference, and be at the disposal of members and subscribers, from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m., the rooms adjoining the reading room to be kept open the whole time, and be accessible to members and subscribers. The above being put to the vote, was lost by a large majority. Mr. Ratnagar proposed that to rule 24 should be added the words "and above all, as his chief duty, to treat the members and subscribers with courtesy and attention." After some discussion Mr. Ratnagar, at the suggestion of Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee Billimoria and with the permission of the chairman, withdrew his proposition. Mr. Ratnagar's 9th and last proposition was that for rules 35 and 36 the following be substituted :—As a general rule, no work is to be kept longer than seven days, if it is required by any other member or subscriber, but if it is not required it may be kept longer, at the discretion of the member to whom it is issued ; but in no case should the period exceed twenty days." The above not finding any seconder was lost. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

OBSTRUCTING THE RE-MARRIAGE OF A HINDU WIDOW.—On Saturday last at the Fort Police Court Tejpal Oodeysing, a muccadum, residing at Mandavie, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of his daughter, named Malbai, aged seventeen years, who, he stated, had absconded from his residence with gold ornaments and jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,626. The complainant said that his daughter had been married eleven years ago, and that her husband died six months or so after marriage. Yesterday morning, while he was attending to his duty at Mandavie, his wife came and informed him that their daughter, Malbai, had absconded with the ornaments. Immediately after the above information was laid Malbai appeared before the same magistrate, and stated that she was a widow and intended re-marrying that (Saturday) evening. She had left her father's house and had taken up her lodgings at the bungalow of Mr. Madhowdas Ragoonathdas, where her re-marriage was to be celebrated under the auspices of the Widows' Re-marriage Association. She had not informed her father of the matter, as he was sure to put obstacles in her way and stop the marriage. She was advised to put in an appearance before his Worship, as her father intended to apply for a warrant for her arrest on a false charge of theft. The ornaments that she then had on her person had been presented to her by her father at the time of her first marriage, and if he was entitled to have them back she was ready to return them to him ; but some of her friends having advised her to retain the ornaments, she declined to give them up. The magistrate thereupon ordered that a summons be served upon her, returnable on the 19th instant.

ALIMONY.—On Friday last at the Fort Police Court Framjee Maneckjee Guzdur appeared before Mr. R. S. Jayaker to show cause why he should not maintain his wife, Roopabai, and child. Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Viccajee, barrister-at-law, for the defendant. Mr. Chichgar said that his client was married to the defendant in December, 1875, and lived happily with him for about a year and a half. The defendant then began a course of continual cruelty towards her, and she was consequently compelled to seek the protection of her father. The parties remained separate for a time, but through the intervention of friends and relatives they came together again. The defendant, however, did not give up his old ways, and made his wife miserable. As she had again to seek protection in her father's house, the defendant instituted, in the beginning of the present year, a suit in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court for restitution of conjugal rights. The wife pleaded cruelty, and the delegates, by a majority, found that she had shown good cause in support of her refusal. The defendant was a clerk in the service of the Municipality, in the receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 60. Mr. Chichgar asked the magistrate to allow such sum out of the defendant's salary as might be deemed proper for the maintenance of his wife and child. Mr. Viccajee said that he was prepared to show from numerous authorities that the cruelty requisite to bar a suit for restitution of conjugal rights was not of that gross character which alone would warrant a decree for judicial separation. He also said that his client was ready and willing to support his wife and child. The magistrate said that as the decree of the Matrimonial Court did not disclose on the face of it the grounds on which the suit was dismissed, he would not be justified in assuming that the cruelty complained of was established. The case was then adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday), the 11th instant.

NEW MISSIONARY SCHOOL.—The school for native Christian children originated and carried on for the last five years by Mrs. E. S. Hume, of the Am. Mar. Mission, Bombay, has, under her excellent management, so developed as to require a building for itself. This want has been met through aid furnished by friends in America, and a very tasteful and appropriate building, a gem of a schoolhouse, has been erected on the Parell-road, nearly opposite the Synagogue, and we had the pleasure of being present last Saturday at the inauguration of the work in this new building by a service of dedication. The appointment and arrangements of the school will go far to make study a pleasure to the scholars. The opinion was expressed that in some respects the schoolhouses in its arrangements for the convenience of the scholars and teachers, was unsurpassed in Bombay. At all events, we heartily congratulate those who have laboured to make the school what it is, upon the success granted them. There are at present 75 scholars, and there is accommodation for a good many more. The building cost Rs. 7,000.—*Bombay Guardian.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon. About half an hour elapsed before a quorum was formed.

STORES CHOWKEY AT THE MARKET SITE AT PARELL.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner requesting the concurrence of the Corporation to the erection of a stores chowkey for the engineer's department (sanctioned by the Corporation) on a small portion of the ground near Elphinstone-road, Parell, made over to the Municipality by Government free of charge in 1878, as site for a public market.

Dr. Cook proposed a resolution to the effect that the Corporation concur with the Council in regard to this matter.

The chairman said he had no objection to the erection of the chowkey, but he would point out that when three years ago the proposal was made that a public market should be built on the site in question the superintendent of markets urged strongly the importance of a good municipal market being raised in that part of the city, and he stated also that it would be a source of income to the Municipality. He hoped the erection of the chowkey would not interfere with the market scheme, for it had not yet been shown that there was no necessity for a market in that part of Bombay.

The clerk said that if the chowkey were built, ample space would still be left for the market.

The Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik suggested that a line to this effect should be added to the resolution—" provided that the construction of the chowkey will not interfere in the construction of a market, if hereafter it be deemed necessary to erect one."

Dr. Cook accepted the suggestion, and the resolution, with this addition, was carried.

THE INSANATORY STATE OF FUNESWADY CROSS-LANE.

A petition was read from Messrs. Harrishankar Balkrishna, G. Shamrao Ore, and other residents of Funeswady Cross-lane, near Dadysett Agiary-street, stating that the lane is not properly drained, owing to the absence of main drain in the portion of Dadysett Agiary-street lying between the corners of Funeswady-lane and New Wady-lane ; requesting that such drain may be constructed in the aforesaid portion of the Dadysett Agiary-street, and that proper drainage may be provided in Funeswady Cross-lane.

The chairman remarked that there was some doubt as to where the main drain really was, and he thought, therefore, the petition should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik pointed out that it was highly important that the matter should be attended to, as the district suffered greatly from cholera.

A report having reference to the complaints of the petitioners was then presented by the Municipal Commissioner, who stated that he had not yet had an opportunity of visiting the locality. The Health Officer and the Executive Engineer on special duty had, however, done so ; and the former, in his report, said that he quite agreed with the petitioners as to the want of drainage. The Municipal Commissioner also admitted the necessity of draining the lane, and promised to use his best endeavours to push on the matter. In a few words addressed to the Corporation he said he wished he was in a position to say that the new Queen's-road sewer would be begun to-morrow. When he received the Government's final reply in regard to the sewerage scheme he would be better able to recommend the Corporation to take up the work at once. If the Government reply was, as he hoped it would be, decidedly in the affirmative, a lakh-and-a-half of rupees would be provided, and the work could be commenced at once.

The chairman observed that the nuisance was owing to the fact that there was not a water channel. The cesspools overflowed and caused a dangerous nuisance.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed that the petitioners be informed that the question of the drainage had been considered, and that the drainage of the district complained of would be attended to as soon as practicable ; and in the meanwhile the Municipal Commissioner proposed to provide more carts.

Mr. Bomanjee Master said that, in his opinion, the money that was to be devoted to the erection of a new Municipal Hall would be better spent on the drainage of the locality inhabited by the petitioners.

After some further discussion the Rao Saheb's proposition was carried.

ARCADING OF THE FOOTWAY IN HORNBY-ROW.

Dr. Cook moved that the Corporation empower the Municipal Commissioner to allow the arcading over the public footway at the north-west end of Hornby-row on such terms as may appear reasonable to him.

Mr. Murzban said it was proposed to extend the row of arcaded houses in Hornby-row, and in order to complete the line of arcades it was necessary to have the permission of the Municipalty. The Corporation would not lose their right over the footway, and the public would gain some shelter. He thought the arcading should be allowed free of charge, and he would therefore propose an amendment to that effect.

Dr. Pinkerton seconded.

Rao Saheb V.N. Mandlik, whilst prepared to treat handsomely with Government, was disposed to leave the question of charge to the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said he believed the Government had charged the purchasers of the site for the land which the Corporation was asked to give up free of cost.

Mr. Gostling stated that the Government sold the land without making any charge for the arcading. He supported Mr. Murzban's amendment.

The chairman said he must set his face against arcades, as they were dangerous to health. Shocking nuisances were committed in these arcades, which shut out light and air. The sooner they had their streets open to the air of heaven the better. Unless they asphalted these arcades, and used paint largely, and had them flushed like the sewers of Bombay, they would never be able to keep them clean and in a sanatory condition. Without arcades the houses on the Esplanade were ill-ventilated, but they were much worse when arcaded.

Mr. D'Aguiar concurred with the chairman.

Dr. Weir, in reply to members of the Corporation, said he did not think there was any objection to arcades in places like Hornby-row, but they were decidedly dangerous in narrow streets, such as the Bhendy Bazaar for instance.

After some further conversation, Dr. Cook amended his resolution. The amended resolution was to the effect that the Commissioner be empowered to allow the arcading over the public footway on the west side of Hornby-row, free of charge, or on such terms as may appear reasonable to him.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded.

Mr. Murzban's amendment was put and lost, and the resolution was carried.

THE JAOLEE SHED NEAR THE BOREE BUNDER.

There was a short discussion upon the Town Council's resolution dated 6th inst., forwarding copy of report from the Health Officer, with the expression of opinion that the Council were quite justified in sanctioning, as a special case, the payment of Rs. 270-15, on the 26th April last, for the cost of erecting a jaolee shed near Boree bunder.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the Corporation considered the explanation given was satisfactory.

ROOFING OF THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The chairman proposed that the sanction of the Corporation be given to the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,97,300 for constructing filter beds and a masonry roof over the whole of the Malabar Hill reservoir, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to apply to Government, in accordance with the rules of the Local Public Works Loan Act, for the grant of a loan to the Corporation of the sum of four lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., to be paid in 30 years. Some few people, the chairman observed, preferred dirty water to clean, and some preferred strict economy to expenditure for a good healthy purpose. There had been three years of battling over this matter, and he hoped that it would now be finally settled. He thought that, from a sanitary point of view, there could be no doubt the beds should be covered over. When the question was first mooted in the Bombay Press some sensational stories were told as to the defilement of the water, and if the reservoir was not covered there would assuredly be a great deal of indignation expressed, and the old alarms would be revived. It was very desirable that the public should be perfectly satisfied that there was not the slightest chance of the water being contaminated in any way.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded.

Mr. Carroll said that as it was now five o'clock, and as there was such a difference of opinion on the matter before the Corporation, that there was no probability of its being settled that afternoon, he would propose an adjournment.

Dr. Cook proposed an amendment to the effect that the Corporation should not adjourn, but should get through the business before it. They were too much in the habit of adjourning and running away from their duty immediately the clock struck the hour of five, and a great deal of time was wasted in this way.

The amendment was carried, but as some of t
members who supported Mr. Carroll's resolu
immediately left, a quorum was wanting, an
adjournment took place.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above company was held last Saturday at its registered office. Mr. Rustomjee Billimoria, the chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The report for the six months ending 30th June last, which was read, stated the number of bales pressed during the half-year to be 65,516 in Bombay and 18,292 in Bhownugger, against 52,022 and 12,222, respectively, pressed during the approximate period of last year. The estimated cost of the additional machinery ordered from England, and of the ordinary repairs, was laid down at Rs. 18,000, out of which it was proposed, in deference to the wishes expressed by some of the shareholders at the last meeting, to charge Rs. 12,000, or two-thirds of the total, to this year's account, and to satisfy the residue by provision out of next year's revenue. The profits on the company's business were stated to amount in the aggregate to Rs. 61,606, inclusive of the miscellaneous heads of receipts. Subtracting the proposed two-thirds for the deterioration of machinery account, the net income at the disposal of the shareholders for the purposes of distribution as dividend was declared to be Rs. 49,606.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

That the report and balance sheet be passed.

That the provisional appointment by the directors of Mr. G. R. Heinrich, in place of Mr. Glade, resigned, be confirmed.

That the future ordinary general meetings be assembled in either the month of August or September.

That Mr. Dewjee Ramjee be declared confirmed in his provisional appointment as director until the next general meeting. A requisition, signed by five shareholders, demanding a poll with respect to Mr. Dewjee Ramjee's appointment, having been submitted for the chairman's consideration, the chairman, after consulting the company's solicitor, Mr. Cleveland, admitted the requisition, fixing 1 to 4 p. m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant, as the time for the poll, and appointing Mr. Bapoobai Kalidas, the company's auditor, and Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Govindjee, scrutineers.

A resolution rectifying a mistake made at a former meeting was passed. A dividend of Rs. 325 per share having been declared, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

BENGAL.

ACCIDENT.—Lieutenant H. Vere, of the 60th Rifles, has met with a bad accident. While driving in a dog-cart from Rajpur to Dera, he was somehow thrown out, and broke his leg in two places.

THE HEAT IN CALCUTTA.—The hottest day in Calcutta in the month of September last was the 7th, when the thermometer rose to 92·8, and the coldest the 17th, when it fell to 74·8. The total rainfall of the month was 7·56 inches, and there were 19 rainy days.

A CHRISTIAN COLONY.—A small pamphlet has been issued called "The experiences and prospects of the Christian colony at Goalpara," in which the result of settling a number of converted Santhals at the foot of the Bhutan hills is described. The missionaries state that fairly substantial and roomy houses have been built, and the settlers so far seem happy and contented. It is added :—"Everything seems so full of promise that we cannot but look forward with hope and confidence to the future of this young colony. The land is good, the climate is good ; there is plenty of work for both men and women, and already there are signs of that honest and diligent labour without which there can be no real success." This is a very sanguine view of the situation ; it will remain for the missionaries and their proteges to justify it.—*Pioneer.*

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—The retirement of Colonel C. S. Lane, B. S. C., which is reported as about to take place under the bonus rules, will cause a vacancy in the grade of Assistant Commissary-General 1st class in the Commissariat Department. He entered the service in 1848 and joined the Commissariat in 1858. The next two years will see great changes in this department, as no less than three of the senior officers succeed to Colonel's allowances. The present Commissary-General, Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, will have to vacate on the 20th February 1883 in consequence thereof, whilst Colonels Brander and Taylor will do the same in 1882, the former in December and the latter in February. This will leave Lieutenant-Colonel I. V. Hunt, C. B., the Senior Officer in the Department, who will, it is presumed, succeed to the appointment of Commissary-General should no alteration be made in its organization before then.—*Englishman.*

TELEPHONES.—The importance of the discovery made by Mr. W. P. Johnston, in his experiments with telephones in Calcutta, can scarcely be exaggerated. He has proved to demonstration by practical experiments that the telephone is so sensitive and the earth so good a conductor, that in the neighbourhood of a signalling station messages which are being transmitted can be literally drawn from the ground. Instead of "tapping" the wires, which is a very delicate operation, the operator "taps" the earth, *i. e.*, he connects a pair of telephones by a wire with the ground and instantly the messages become audible. It is not yet known within what radius of the signalling station this result may be gained, but the earth may be found "sensitive" for miles around. In military operations this discovery may be applied with the best results : spies in future will need only to carry small telephones, and once established near a signalling station they will be able to read all the messages which are being sent.—*Pioneer.*

A WONDERFUL MOULVIE.—During the past few days there has been an unusual stir in town in consequence of the arrival here of a Moulvie from Mecca who possesses among the natives the repute of effecting marvellous cures. He is not only credited with being able to cure every known disease, but is said to have given proofs of his ability by curing many who have been suffering for years past with diseases which had been long since pronounced incurable, even leprosy. The Moulvie, up to yesterday, occupied a site on the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of Baboo Ghat, where he was visited by large crowds of people, who received from him water which he blessed and breathed on. Some rather extraordinary, and no doubt highly colored, reports are current regarding the doings of the Moulvie. The following is one of the reports which is at present being circulated :—On Monday last a Baboo, who had been suffering from some disease for sometime past, waited on the Moulvie and described his symptoms, when the Moulvie gave him the usual blessed water, directing the Baboo to drink it ; the latter, however, took it home and ultimately threw it into a tank, when the whole of the tank water commenced seething and bubbling. The Babu, observing what had occurred, hastened back to the Moulvie and related the occurrence to him. He was then requested to take from the tank in question the exact quantity of water which he had poured into it, which being done, the water subsided into its usual calm. The Moulvie makes his next move in the direction of the King of Oudh's.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A CURIOUS CHARGE OF FORGERY.—A charge of forgery was a few days ago preferred against a Mr. Browne by his brother-in-law, Mr. Beryman. The forgery consisted in the accused sending two chits to a shop-keeper for two bottles of brandy. The chits were signed "T. Beryman." The case was called on for hearing before Mr. Scharlieb last week, and judgment was deferred till Wednesday last, when his Worship directed the discharge of the accused, as he was of opinion that a *prima facie* case had not been made out against him. There were several inconsistencies in the evidence, and the surrounding circumstances of the case were altogether so suspicious as not to warrant the committal of the prisoner. We desisted from reporting the case, till it had been disposed of, as our doing so might only tend to cast a slur on the character of a person, who, it was not wrong to presume, may have been altogether innocent. The very fact of the prosecution having been instituted by a near relative, and that the serious offence with which the accused was charged, was in respect of such an insignificant item as two bottles of brandy, was itself evidence of the existence of an under current of ill feeling, arising no doubt out of some unfortunate family dispute, and the happy termination of the case cannot but be viewed with satisfaction by all parties.—*Athenæum*

SHARKS IN THE MADRAS HARBOUR.—The sharks in the Madras harbour, the local *Times* writes, are assuming some importance. Government rewards are now offered for the destruction or capture of the *durrea ke bagh*, or the sea tiger ; so the Marine *shikarees* will soon be busily at work, incited by the prize of Rs. 3 for every shark of over five feet long, and Rs. 2 for sharks under that size, produced at the Master Attendant's Office ; but we doubt if the number of the sharks will decrease to any extent, considering all that there are in the sea. To abolish the harbour shark by the ordinary means of one hook and line seems to us something like attacking all the sharks on this litioral, for there can be no doubt that the sharks in the harbour are like trout in a brook : when one is caught, another immediately takes his place. This is a peculiarity, indeed, of all fish which are well fed and find their lines cast in happy places ; and the Madras harbour must be a veritable marine paradise to the shark of the Madras coast, because it is a regular fish-trap. Here he can get food in abundance, with rest from the rude waves outside, and he has never to go far, or to exert himself very much, to secure a supper. The paper suggests the use of dynamite, remarking in conclusion :—"Our impression is that there is such an abundance of sharks upon this Coast that the harbour must be always pretty full of them. Still that is no reason why we should not wage a pitiless war against one of the most terrible creatures in creation."

THE PERSONATION OF THE VICEROY'S CHAPLAIN.

The case against Edward Seymore Austin Burch,
for forgery, using as genuine forged documents a
cheating the Very Revd. Father Colgan, came o
hearing on Thursday at Madras, before M
Scharlieb, Town Presidency Magistrate.
Reverend Father Colgan, Vicar-Genera
deposed as follows :—

I received a letter on the 15th
Saint Xavier's College, Bombay
signed by the Revd. H. S. Ke
to Lord Ripon. He asked m
two currency notes under
Post Master, Bandora, B
letter he mentioned t
dora on the following
Cooke, with whom
he was proceedin
and gave his re
will not be d
before then
would se
"Urgen
"H. S.
(15th S
the
con
n

would telegraph the precise day he would be in Madras. At 10 a.m. on the same day (20th), I received a telegram from Parell purporting to be from the Revd. H. S. Kerr in which the sender says :—"Want another hundred here ; please reply." It was then that my suspicions were aroused as to the genuineness of the whole transaction. I then recollected that there was a letter from the Revd. H. S. Kerr in the Convent, directed to the Rev. Mother. I produce this letter, which I believe to be a genuine one, sending the Rev Mother Rs. 150 as a subscription from His Excellency, whom I presume is the Governor-General, towards the proposed new Convent Chapel which is now under construction in Armenian Street. On comparing this letter with the letters I had subsequently received, I came to the conclusion that these letters were forgeries. Upon this I at once telegraphed to Doctor Meurin, Catholic Bishop of Bombay :—"Is Kerr, Chaplain of Ripon in Bombay ?" and before getting a reply, I placed the whole matter in the hands of Colonel Swanston, the Commissioner of Police. There is another letter which I received subsequently, dated Parell, 20th September, purporting to come from the Revd H. S. Kerr. I received it on the 22nd September. The writer says :—"Before this reaches you, you will have received my telegram, and despatched, I daresay, the additional Rs. 100." He then says he is recalled to Simla as his *locum tenens* was down with fever, and Lord Ripon wanted his speedy return thither. In this letter he asked me to postpone writing to him till he reached Simla, when he would send me a full remittance. Colonel Swanston took notes of my information in writing, and said that he would prepare and send a telegram to the Commissioner of Police at Bombay. I know the accused. His name is Edward Seymore Austin Burch. He was for one year, I think, in Saint Mary's Seminary at Madras, attached to the Catholic Cathedral. This was in 1871 or 1872. I have no doubt of his identity. I hold certain letters of his addressed to the late Bishop, the Right Reverened Stephen Fennelly. All the letters contain some private matters. I can produce them if necessary. I am not perfectly acquainted with his hand-writing. On comparing the letters addressed to the late Bishop, with those received last month, I came to the conclusion that the writer was one and the same person. I received a reply from Doctor Meurin in the following words :—"Not here but in Simla." I produce this telegram. I despatched a telegram on the 21st September to the address of Revd. H. S. Kerr stating, "Registered letter will follow ; delay unavoidable." I sent a registered letter that evening, for which I hold a receipt. I wrote inside the note "K. S. B," trusting it would find him, and prevent him from practising similar swindling. I saw the prisoner after this on the 29th in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. I identified him there as Edward Seymore Austin Burch. I then charged him with having written these forged letters to me.

The prisoner on being asked as to whether he would like to cross-examine Father Colgan, said that he would reserve what he had to say for the High Court.

The Rev. Father E. H. D'Silva was next examined. He said that he knew the prisoner as an inmate of Saint Mary's Seminary, from December, 1871, to December, 1872. He knew the prisoner's handwriting. He knew him by the name of Edward Seymore Austin Burch. He gave Father Colgan two currency notes for Rs. 100 each which were despatched to the Reverend H. S. Kerr. When witness saw the letter he told Father Colgan that it looked very like Burch's writing ; but Father Colgan said that it was from Father Kerr. The second letter created a suspicion both in the mind of Father Colgan and his.

The next witness was Father Kerr, and as he was at Simla, His Worship said that under the Presidency Magistrate's Act he had the power to examine him by Commission.

Babajee Seevram, a peon in the Bandora Post Office, was the next witness called, and he stated that he saw the prisoner at the Bandora Post Office, at 7 p. m. on the 17th September. At 3-30 p. m. that day, the Post Master gave him a registered letter to the address of the Revd. H. S. Kerr. He took the letter, but was unable to deliver it. Not finding the man, he returned the letter to the Post Office at about 7 p. m. The Post Master pointing to the prisoner said :—"Here is Mr. Kerr, give him the letter." Witness upon this asked the accused, whether his name was the Revd. Mr. Kerr. The accused received the letter and signed the receipt. Witness again saw the accused on the 22nd September, when he was brought down by a Bombay Police Inspector.

The Sub-Post-master of Parell, Mr. Bapoojee Jamsetjee Gora, was next called, said, that he had seen the accused in his office on the 22nd September, and he asked him to keep all letters received by him in the Post Office. The accused gave his address as the Revd. H. S. Kerr, and wrote his name on a slip of paper. At about ½ past 9 o'clock the same night, the Superintendent of Police came to him, and asked him if the Revd. H. S. Kerr lived within his postal division. Witness replied that the Revd. Mr. Kerr had come to his office and left his address. After this the Commissioner of Police told him that if the Revd. Mr. Kerr should call again for letters, to make him over to the police. On the 22nd September, the prisoner called at the Post Office, and asked for letters, and was at once handed over to the havildar of police, who was placed there for the purpose.

Inspector Herod Holmes, of the Bombay Police, was the last witness called, and he spoke to the fact of having arrested the prisoner, and brought him down to Madras.

His Worship after this remarked that as far as the case had gone, a *prima facie* had been made out against the accused, and the only evidence wanting was that of the Rev. Father Kerr, which would have to be taken by Commission. The accused wished to know if the Court would grant him a copy of the depositions. His Worship replied that he had no objections to doing so.

The case was then adjourned to the 14th instant.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

BRIGADE MAJOR AT CAWNPORE.—Captain H. A. Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers, has relieved Major W. G. Thomas, King's Own Borderers—whose tenure of staff service has expired—as Brigade-Major at Cawnpore.

DISEASE AMONGST HORSES.—During the last two months thirty horses, out of a total of ninety-six on the Jhang and Chichawatni Mail Cart Line, have died from the disease known as *Surra*. The local Government has been compelled to make an advance to the contractors, to enable them to purchase new animals.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.—The Honorable Sir R. Egerton left Simla to visit Sanawar Asylum on the 5th, and will return on the 7th. On the 24th instant, he starts at 8 a. m. for Umballa, whence he proceeds by night train to Rajpura, reaching and staying at Patiala the next day. Early in the morning of the 26th, His Honor proceeds to Nabha, stays there for the day, leaving for Chind (Sangrur) on the 27th ; arrives at Maler Kotla on the morning of the 28th, and leaves on 29th for Ludiana in time to catch the 9-30 a. m. train for Lahore.—*Id.*

AMRITSUR JAIL.—Another prisoner escaped from the Amritsur jail the other night. He had little difficulty ; portions of the walls had fallen down. A correspondent from Amritsur writes :—"Why should we not get up a shikar party to shoot in the jail, which is full of hares. There are some snipe besides. And perhaps a "tiger." There is jungle enough, and of ruins, to hide one. The jail is a splendid ruin, and worthy of General Cunningham's attention. D. P. W. 'Demolished Gothic.' He might be able to dig up some of the Rs. 1,80,000 spent upon it."—*Id.*

MALARIAL FEVER AND CHOLERA.—A correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—With reference to the opinion expressed by a medical officer in a recent issue of your journal, that the poison of malarial fevers is identical with that of cholera, it may be useful as tending to strengthen the claims of this theory to consideration to bring to notice that another medical authority of high standing, *viz.*, Dr. Munro, when Deputy Surgeon-General of the Umballa circle, advanced it in an official document on the subject of cholera epidemics. I cannot recall to mind Dr. Munro's exact words, but their substance was, briefly, that cholera was in his judgment the most intensified phase or development of bilious fever.

THE MOOLTAN DISTURBANCES.—We observe that some misconception prevails in certain quarters as to Colonel Birch's position at Mooltan, at the time of the dispute regarding the addition of a spire to the Pahladpuri temple. It has been stated that "orders were issued in December last directing that the spire should not be carried any higher," also that "ever since the building of the spire was stopped in December last, there has been a bad feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans of the place." The fact is that the first orders regarding the spire were issued before Colonel Birch took charge, and that the government orders for stopping the building were given after he left, that is in January. During Colonel Birch's short service at Mooltan, no orders whatever were passed on the subject.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE PUNJAB SANITARY COMMISSIONER AND THE
AMRITSUR EPIDEMIC.—The recorded number of
deaths in Amritsur, during the eleven days from the
21st September to the 1st of October, is 2,265. This
number includes 1,138 children. There are now
dispensaries open ; and two assistant surgeons be-
sides a large staff of hospital assistants
are distributing medicines and
the bye-lanes of the city.
medical officers
sufferers in a
deadliest
been
passing
Murree. Sanitation
health
of physic.
as if Amritsur
before—even
pondent
roused
energy
on.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their auction rooms at 1 p. m.
3 Bales Grey Shirting.
7 Cases Prints.
10 Bales Grey Dhotics, 9, 10, 11 yards.
10 Iron Safes, 40, 38, 36, 32, 30, 28 and 26 inches.
An invoice of Bohemian glassware, comprising K. O. hand and table lamps, tulip flower vases and punch bowls, hookas, glass candlesticks, &c., &c.
An invoice of Oleograph representing splendid scenes.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of Laundry Plants, Bungalow Furniture, Garden, Bullocks, &c., at Parell.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction by order of the Official Assignee in Re W. H. O. L. Lovett, an insolvent.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., by order of the Official Assignee in Re Narrandass and Lalice Damodur, insolvents, at their new cloth market shop, piece-goods, longcloths, jacconets, grey shirtings, dorias, mulls, prints, nainsooks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Parell, opposite the G.I.P. Railway workshop, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of W. H. Temple, Esq., Foreman, G. I. P. R. Co.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome well seasoned (quite new) blackwood open carved french-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome English iron bedsteads, large real Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. MAVROYENI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th October, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
8 bales grey dhotics.
2 bales coloured woolen.
1 case lama.
2 „ marble table ornaments.
2 „ toys.
1 case single leather strapping, English.
[12 marble slabs for tables, round, 3 feet in diameter, and oblong 4' by 2.'

The effects of the late Mr. Robert Duncan, consisting of camphorwood chest-of-drawers, table duplex lamps, wearing apparels, books, and saddlers' tools.

A 3-horse-power Horizontal Steam-engine with very powerful feed pump and Tangye's Patent governor.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms (1st floor) the valuable and handsome richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, carpenter and other tools, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms (First Floor) on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P. M., the property of a gentleman, consisting of wines, stores, medicine chests, revolver, oleographs in frames, lamps, Carre's ice machine, musical-box, game box, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer to sell by public auction at Medow's Street, at the entrance of Military Square.
On account of the shippers—
An invoice of best platedware, perfumery, and fancy lamps of varieties.
On account of Messrs. John Gosnell and Co.—
An invoice of superior soap.
On account of Messrs. Rawson and Norman—
An invoice of table and hanging lamps.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
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CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for Officers or Gentlemen who may wish to invest money in New Zealand, or to make it their future home.
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Dunedin, N.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.
Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
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Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
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EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

A FOUR-SEATED new CANOE BAROUCHE.

A new English-built single seated light and neat Office Brougham.

A batch of real MOCCA COFFEE.

Information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NDERS are invited for the supply of
lly manufactured compressed FOOD for
e received by the Commissary-General,
o noon of 1st November, 1881.
esent notice is to ascertain what de-
food for horses can be prepared in
lue by experimental issue on a
probable quantity or quanti-
ot therefore be stated.
ed be used, but Tenderers,
give full particulars on
experiment, data may
timate of the com-
compressed food.
should also be
t.-Col.
General.

BANKS.

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All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

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CHAMPAGNE in ½ pts. per Hamper of 2 dozens, Cash, Rs. 33; Credit, Rs. 34-8.

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PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.
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BISCUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

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* One „ Flasks, per case of 2 doz.	28 0	27 0
* One „ Half-flasks, p. case of 4 „	30 0	29 0
* One „ Crystal Vats, 2 galls.=1 „	34 0	33 0
BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S THREE-DAGGER COGNAC.		
India brand	27 0	26 0
White label	25 0	24 0
COURVOISIER & CO.'S COGNAC.		
One diamond	27 0	26 0
One „ Belloive brand	22 0	21 0
TRICOCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.		
* One star, qts.	24 0	22 0
JEAN SIBADEY'S COGNAC.		
* One star, qts.	20 0	19 8

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Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36	Rs. 38 0
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Sparkling Moselle	„ 28	„ 30 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer........	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer........	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2 star Brandy	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
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Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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Chateau Lafitte	„ 21 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan........	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)		„ 3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ......(1 doz. qts.)		„ 5 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey........	„ 24	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 7th October, 1881.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND:
HENRY'S "THILUM"
FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION,

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism; Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other Fevers, and all Muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, Ringworm, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.
N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospital and institutions on application *only* to F. H. BOWDEN, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

UMATISM, &c.—"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used
n family, and its use recommended by me to
n emollient, anodyne and detergent application,
RPASSING VIRTUE. In Rheumatic affections
n well rubbed in, cannot be questioned,
e effectually meets one of the greatest
nts in general.
VAN SOMEREN, M. D.,
rgeon General (Madras Retired.)
23rd June, 1881.

st twelve months I had been
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dies I used. Having got
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AL ABDIN.

—I have
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IATE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.
PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.
PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).
THE SAME with horizonta Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.
All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.
SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.
ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

BUSINESS AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

N.B.—New goods will arrive for all departments commencement of October, and will comprise all the latest novelties, styles and fashions just introduced in Europe.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET, POONA.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases...	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 30
„ half-hunting „	„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	„ 45
„ half hunting „	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine	„ 50
„ hunting case „ ...	„ 60
„ half hunting case	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their rks, but also for their handy size, the solidity of cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases	Rs. 60
„ silver „	„ 70
„ gold „	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 26
„ half hunting „	„ 27

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GOLD LOCKETS.

TWELVE SIZES OF PLAIN OR ENGRAVED GOLD OR SILVER LOCKETS.

Size	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain..........	Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved..........	Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GOLD GEM LOCKETS.

A large assortment to select from of the latest fashions and unique designs.
Priced Rs. 45 to 1,200.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest, and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.
Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain ....Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled...Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS
For the above

In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33 and 18.
Collarettes thick flexible bands convertible into pair of Bracelets, Rs. 38 and 46.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS [& SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I.
Next door to National Bank.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
Bombay, September 15th, 1881.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwad
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum†
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapoor*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Go·burga
Sl ahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yelagherry
Sy taj ore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beelcemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad [bad
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad†*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd.
Luctor
Wadwan

Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND
COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE
AMPART ROW.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

ANTICIPATING the requirements of up-country customers who have early cold season, we have just received from England our first cold season supply of FLOWER, VEGETABLE, and GRASS SEED supply. We confidently appeal to the Public for their support. As a reference to our illustrated catalogue, which can be had post free, will convince them that they cannot buy cheaper seeds and splendid assortment of GARDEN TOOLS, PUMPS, and SYRINGES like our own anywhere else in the Presidency. We have also received by last Mail CARTER'S SEEDS in fancy hermetically sealed boxes which are sold in complete assortments as under.
Vegetable Seeds ....Rs. 5 10 15
Flower Seeds .... „ 5 10
Early orders most respectfully solicited.

3rd August, 1881.
PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIRRESTORER—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
PAID UP..................£100,000.
PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.
CAPITAL..................Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ „ 4,50,000
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